

Computer Literacy:
Definition and Survey Items for Assessment
in School

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As part of Secretary Terrell H. Bell's vision for educational technology, the National Center for Education Technology and Science Standards, the Educational Research and Improvement (ERI) Division, initiated a multi-year effort to facilitate the systematic development of computer use and computer literacy in educational settings. The project for the first year was awarded to Educational Testing Service, the Human Resources Research Organization (HumRRO), and Institute for Research and Evaluation. This volume is the product of the first year of this effort.

The purposes of this initial project were to develop a definition of computer literacy, a glossary of related terminology, a short bibliography of computer literacy, and a pool of questions on the use and application of computers in education. The pool of questions is the primary product of this first year. It is intended for use by groups addressed to superintendents, principals, and teachers in elementary and secondary schools.

As a critical element of the project, a panel of nationally recognized experts in computer use and computer literacy was convened. They provided expertise in defining computer literacy, identifying issues, and ultimately reviewing the materials that were developed. The panel also provided most notably the pool of questions, lies, and the expertise that went into their development.

States, local school districts, educational foundations, and other groups may elect to use some of the questions to gain insight into the status of computer literacy in their education community. If so, they should be advised of the following:

- (1) The pool of questions is large. Not all of the questions can be expected to respond to all of the issues that must be made.
- (2) The choices from the pool of the questions are not limited to those included in a particular questionnaire. The choices are determined by the purposes of the research. Users of the pool of questions must define explicitly the purposes of the research and the aspects of computer literacy they are interested in. Consequently, almost no information is available on the performance of the questions, i.e., their reliability, validity, or their relationship to other questions.
- (3) The questions have not been subjected to any form of validation. Consequently, almost no information is available on the performance of the questions, i.e., their reliability, validity, or their relationship to other questions.
- (4) Computer literacy is a multifarious concept. Consequently, users are warned against trying to add together different questions in an attempt to create a composite measure of computer literacy.

(5) All of the questions in this report are self-assessment items, e.g., "How many microcomputers does your school have?" or, "How often do you use the computer when you need information?"

(6) A further set of questions designed to assess computer literacy was also developed. These so-called "special items" are available upon request as specimen items. Although they will eventually be valuable in enhancing the value of the self-report questionnaire, these special items currently do not cover many important aspects of computer literacy.

This report provides an essential first step in assessing the effects of the information revolution on the Nation's schools. Further actions are needed, such as the development of a set of questions that might be used in comparable school surveys. Testing of these questions. An actual survey would then yield useful, comparable information on the use of computers in schools, and the potential of computers in the schools. NCES will continue to evaluate and refine the questions developed in this project through its own surveys and those of others who wish to conduct surveys to assess the use of computers in education.

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Acknowledgments

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Introduction

American education is being confronted by changes occurring in the larger society. These referred to as the "information revolution"---, by rapid developments and reduced costs in technologies and global information networks. The most this revolution for education has been the introduction of computers into elementary and secondary schools. From fall 1980 to spring 1982 the number of instructional use by public school students increased schools and 60% of secondary schools reported (Wright, 1982). With the increasing capabilities of their declining costs, it is not unreasonable to expect far in the future when all elementary and secondary schools will have access to a computer on a regular basis.

The potential that computers hold for education is great. Programmed, computers can facilitate the teaching of skills. Computers can be used as tools in most subject matter areas and for administrative purposes. As an object of study, computers can open up opportunities for students for a wide variety of new careers in Technology Assessment, 1982).

Despite the potential utility of computers, the apparent speed with which schools have acquired information regarding computer applications in elemen-

Secretary Bell's initiative on educational technology. The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and the Education Technology Staff (ETSS) of the Office of Educational Research and Improvement initiated a project to facilitate the systematic gathering of data on computer use and computer literacy in elementary and secondary schools. The purpose of this project was to develop a pool of data items that could be used in surveys to provide data that would enable education agencies, school administrators, teachers, and parents in the industry to make better informed decisions regarding the use of computers in schools.

1. Curriculum planning and implementation in schools;
2. Design of inservice and preservice training programs for teachers and administrators;
3. Development of educational computer equipment and computer-related learning materials;
4. Evaluation and selection of computer equipment and computer-related learning materials.

Although the number of schools that have student-related activities has risen dramatically little is known about who are using the computers they are being used. Recent surveys of computers in schools indicate that the primary uses of computers are for computer programming in BASIC, general "computer awareness" and-practice applications (Becker & Fennessey, 1984). Beyond such general types of knowledge, little is known about the uses of computers made by administrators, teachers, and students. However, much of the data that have been gathered differently that little cumulative knowledge can be gained by examining these problems and help provide more comprehensive information regarding the types of uses of computers. In their application in schools, the Department of Education has been involved in the preparation of a pool of questions that can be used in instruments with these objectives.

The pool of questions--referred to here as items--can be divided into three different types. The first type of item asks the respondent about his or her computer experience, knowledge, and use. The second type of item is the inventory item whose purpose is to objectively validate the use of computers. The third type of item is the inventory item that seeks information about the availability of computer-related resources in the district, such as computer laboratories, computer terminals, and computer software.

The items themselves are addressed to four types of respondents:

- School district superintendents
- Elementary and secondary school principals
- Elementary and secondary school teachers
- Elementary and secondary school students

The pool of items can be used by federal, state, and local officials, as well as by parents, students, and researchers as a starting point in discussing the status of computer literacy in schools. The items themselves should be relevant to conditions as of April 1990. Technological changes, of course, may render some of the items less applicable to specific items.

The items are designed to assist in gathering information to answer questions such as the following:

- To what extent have goals for computer literacy been established?
- In what ways are computers being integrated into the curriculum?
- What is the quality and quantity of computers available in the schools?
- To what extent and in what ways are superintendents, principals, teachers, and students computer-literate?
- What are superintendents, principals, teachers, and students doing to keep up with computers?
- At what grade levels are computers being introduced?
- How do superintendents, principals, teachers, and students keep up with computer-related developments and trends?
- How are equipment, software, and curricula selected and evaluated?
- How accessible are appropriate computer equipment and learning materials to administrators, teachers, and students?

- What are the policies on computer acquisition?
- How are resources allocated within a district?
- What programming languages are being taught?
- What computer-related training is being provided to whom?
- How are schools evaluating their computing activities?
- Who makes decisions on such matters as curriculum selection, teacher training, software selection?
- Does the use of computers vary between different schools and communities?
- What are the relationships between computer use in school and computer access outside of school?
- How are parents and communities involved?
- What resources are needed and lacking in order to achieve their goals?

The nature and extent of computer-related activities vary in schools and school districts, as well as among the different communities. In designing the items, the assumption was made that the survey would be conducted several times during the time period, providing information on changes and trends.

Organization

This project was the joint effort of Educational Testing Service (ETS) of Princeton, New Jersey, the Human Relations and Measurement Research Organization (HumRRO) of Arlington, Virginia, and Instructional Computer Institute (ICI) of Minneapolis, Minnesota. ETS, the prime contractor, had survey development expertise, and HumRRO and ICI had expertise in the area of computer use in education. The primary objective of the project was to identify members of a temporary panel who could guide the project throughout its course.

The Advisory Panel was selected to include representation from the following groups:

- elementary and secondary teachers
- administrators
- chief state school officers
- the computer industry
- publishers
- professional societies in computing
- post-secondary teachers of computer science

The Advisory Panel was also selected for regional representation, with members from the Far West, the Northwest, the South, the Midwest, and the Northeast. Members of the Advisory Panel were selected from fields of education, mathematics, engineering, physics and computer science. Several individuals have been actively involved in computer-related fields and have been invited to serve on the Advisory Panel. The Advisory Panel members were:

Dr. William Atchison
Professor, Department of
Computer Science
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland

Dr. Joseph Caravella
Director of Professional Services
National Council of Teachers of
Mathematics
Reston, Virginia

Dr. Sylvia Charp
President, American Federation of
Information Processing Societies, and
Past Director of Instructional Systems
School District of Philadelphia
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dr. K. Fred Daniel
Director, Strategy Planning
and Management Information Systems
Florida Department of Education
Tallahassee, Florida

Dr. Arthur W. Luehrmann
Computer Literacy, Inc.
Berkeley, California

Recent books on computer use in education
panel include Computer Literacy: A hands-on approach by
and H. Peckham (Webster Division, McGraw-Hill,
Computer Power by J. M. Moshell (Grieg/McGraw-Hill,
Computers in the Classroom by D. Moursund (John Wiley & Sons,
by J. M. Rice; and Learning with Logo by D. M. Moshell (Grieg/McGraw-Hill,
1983).

During the course of the project, the

items as they were developed, and the various r
course of the project. Their substantive input
ctioning of the project.

ject Procedure

The study included four major activities: developing a conceptual structure for computer literacy, writing items to survey and assess computer literacy in secondary education, writing items to survey and assess computer literacy in postsecondary education, and field testing the items. Each of these activities is described in the following sections.

Defining Computer Literacy. Computer literacy has been a topic of considerable interest in recent years, but whose meaning has rarely been adequately reflected in the literature. In "Defining Computer Literacy," a review of previous definitions, computer literacy, curriculum guidelines, and general goals for computer literacy in secondary and postsecondary education in the United States was conducted. (See the Reference section for a listing of materials reviewed.)

Based on this earlier work, a draft definition of computer literacy was prepared, reviewed, and refined by the Advisory Committee on Computer Literacy. The final definition of computer literacy agreed upon by the committee is:

"Computer literacy may be defined as whatever knowledge and skills one needs to know and do with computers in order to function effectively in our information-based society.

Computer literacy includes three kinds of computer knowledge, and understanding. It includes:

1. the ability to use and instruct computers in solving problems, and managing information

2. knowledge of functions, applications, and social implications of computer technology; and
3. understanding needed to learn and evaluate computer and social issues as they arise."

This definition highlights the fact that knowledge and understanding will vary from person to person and from time to time. The term "computer literacy" refers to the specialized knowledge and skills that are required in computer-related fields such as computer science, computer engineering.

The definition of computer literacy used here is inherent in the definitions of computer literacy. For example, Ronald Anderson and Daniel Klaasen (1982) define computer literacy as:

"Whatever understanding, skills and attitude are required to function effectively within a given social situation that indirectly involves computers."

David Mouraund (1982) has proposed that:

"Computer literacy is a working knowledge of how to use computers."

Arthur Luehrmann (1982) has reasoned that:

"If you can tell the computer how to do what you want it to, you are computer literate."

The Layman's Guide to the Use of Computers (1982) published by the Association for Educational Data Systems (AEDS) has this to say about what computer literacy is:

that computer literacy

"is being considered a basic skill and a necessity in our society. The ability to collect, store, retrieve, process, evaluate, and communicate information, solve problems, communicate, and help understand the changes that are taking place in our society."

Because computers are simply tools for handling problems, some have argued that the idea of "computer literacy" has been replaced with "information handling literacy." For example, proposed national goals for "information handling literacy" Nevertheless, the phrase "computer literacy" has information technology know-how; therefore, it is probably best to retain the phrase in spite of its deficiencies.

Developing a Conceptual Structure. The development of a conceptual structure for computer literacy as it is applied to teachers, and students in elementary and secondary schools. This is a review of computer literacy course outlines, curricula, and general goals for computer literacy. This framework identifies the major domains of computer literacy skills and knowledge.

1. Administration

Administering computer-related policies within a school district or school. Includes establishing computer literacy goals for students; establishing criteria for evaluating software; and assigning responsibilities for training.

2. Teaching

Teaching with or about computers. Including students how to use computer software; addressing issues with students; assessing students' computer literacy skills.

3. Using Programs

Using suitably programmed computers as a tool for learning.

equipment; selecting the appropriate using a graphics program to graph data using a word processor to aid in writing

4. Developing Programs

Developing procedures for solving a problem by defining the steps or procedures in a form the computer can understand. Includes such tasks as defining a problem, writing programs, giving commands and instructions to the computer to tell it what to do, and testing a computer program.

5. Analyzing Applications

Knowing capabilities and limitations of computers and how they are used for various purposes. Includes analyzing how different groups of people in the school district use computers, comparing the use of computers in different areas, and deciding whether to use a computer to solve a particular problem.

6. Social Issues

Understanding social issues related to computers. Requires awareness of issues such as privacy, security, and the impact of computers on society. Includes job requirements, consumer concerns, and the potential for "computer errors." Involves identifying parties in conflict.

7. Concepts and Terms

Understanding of the fundamental concepts of computers, that are needed to use computers effectively and comfortably. Examples include understanding how data is stored in computers; recognizing common words and symbols used in computer programs; and understanding how computers process data.

system administrators, elementary and secondary school teachers, and elementary school students.

For each domain, brief descriptions of computer tasks ("task statements") that administrators, teachers, or students were able to perform were developed. For example, one task for teachers was to "evaluate and select computer programs to use." These task statements were derived from the conceptual framework and overall, more than 250 task statements were prepared. The Panel also rated each task statement for its importance to the group.

Writing Items. A preliminary set of specifications for item development was obtained from the list of 250 task statements of the conceptual framework, and from an independent set of developed instruments designed to assess the statements. These instruments are cited in the references of the conceptual framework. From the task statements, draft items were prepared.

A second set of specifications for item development was obtained from a list of substantive questions raised by the Advisory Panel. These questions clarified the need to develop items to investigate the availability of computer equipment, software, training, curricular materials, and other resources available to individuals, classrooms, schools, and communities.

Three types of items were developed: (1) survey items including (a) self-assessment items reports his or her own level of knowledge or skill for which the individual describes his or her own level of using a computer), and (c) expert report items serves as an informant (e.g., he or she indicates whether his or her district has policies related to computers) validation items, which are multiple-choice questions in the computer literacy domain; and (3) computer-related resource items.

Computer literacy survey items and computer related resource items were developed as checklists, ratings scales, and "Yes-No" questions.

Preliminary versions of all items were revised over multiple iterations, by the project staff developing and reviewing items, attention was directed to the clarity and accuracy of the content, format, style, and readability. Most items have a sixth-grade reading level, although some computer-related technical words that might be unfamiliar to an average sixth-grade student.

Field Testing. The purpose of the field testing was to evaluate the preliminary survey and validation items. Although the questions had been developed through several iterations by technical experts, they had not been tried out with principals, teachers, and students who were to be part of the target group. The evaluation focused on the responses

Eight school districts in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York participated in the field test. Individual interviews were conducted with the superintendent, a secondary and an elementary school principal, a secondary and an elementary teacher. Students were interviewed in groups of ten, each of whom responded to a different set of questions. Each question, however, was answered by only eight elementary school students and by ten secondary students.

The data from the field test were subjected to quantitative and qualitative analyses; results of these analyses were used to guide the revision of the items.

The last four sections of this report concern resource inventory items that may be used in conjunction with the validation items. The validation items are not included in order to save space. Individuals wishing to obtain copies of the validation items should follow the instructions on page 18.

Survey Items

The pool of survey and resource inventory items is divided into four groups of questions appropriate for superintendents, principals, teachers, and students. The same or similar items appear in each group. Each group contains one set of items, with similar forms adapted for different respondents. For example, an item asking whether or not the computer program may appear identically worded for the superintendent and for the teacher. An item asking about computer-related policies would be worded differently for the superintendent than for the teacher. The Index of Items provides a listing of all the survey items and indicates which items appear in each of the four groups. Asterisks (*) indicate items containing parallel, respondent-specific questions.

Although the sets of items do not constitute a formal test, the items are arranged in a logical order. Items related to each domain are grouped together, and the order listed above, beginning with "Administrative Resource Inventory." The number of items appropriate for each respondent, by domain, are shown in Table 1.

n multi-part questions that would be administered
uestions are indicated in the Index as a range o

Table 1: Item Pool of Computer Liter
Appropriate for Each Respondent Gro

<u>Survey Questions</u>	<u>Superintendent</u>	<u>Pr</u>
Administration	59	
Teaching	18	
Using Programs	105	
Developing Programs	6	
Analyzing Applications	5	
Social Issues	46	
Concepts and Terms	5	
Resource Inventory	<u>4</u>	
Total	248	

The item pool for each respondent group is mu
urvey instrument should be. To use these items,
rawn and one or more instruments developed, as fo

1. Select those questions from the appropriate
purposes of your survey. For example, yo
, some items from each of the survey, resou
validation type items. Within the survey
select some items from each domain or to
one or more domains.

2. Determine how long you wish the survey to take. Adults and secondary school students will take one minute for up to 60 minutes; students in college and university will take approximately the same rate can be surmised. Questions in matrix format will take longer. Each subpart should be counted as a question. Total administration time.
3. Determine what demographic or identifying information will be needed for the analysis and interpretation. This information might include such respondent characteristics as age, grade, gender, or ethnic identity, or other characteristics as size or location.
4. Construct a draft survey instrument that includes any additional questions for obtaining the identifying information, a short introduction telling the respondent what the survey is about, directions for answering the questions, and information regarding to whom and where the survey should be returned when the respondent has completed it.
5. The advantage of using items in this pool is that data may be collected in multiple locations. The use of specific items defeats this purpose. If necessary, however, they should be made.
6. Pretest the instrument you have developed on your target population, and revise the instrument based on the pretest results.

For detailed information on any of the pre-
ferences on test and survey instrument develop-

Validation Items

Questions were developed for use by those w-
self-report questions in the survey. For exampl-
hat he or she had written many computer program-
should be able to correctly answer a question reg-
imple BASIC program. For the field test, self-
tems dealing with the same topic were administe-
he 420 correlations between self-report and val-
omputed, 31% were statistically significant at 1-
imes more than would be predicted by chance. S-
espondent sample was extremely small, the degree
he validation and self-report items may actually

In order to keep the validation items secur-
um use to researchers, they are not included in
e obtained by writing for:

1983 Computer Literacy Validation
National Center for Educational
Attention: Brown Building, Room
400 Maryland Avenue, SW.
Washington, DC 20202

A statement of nondisclosure must be agreed
ne items.

The validation items do not constitute a tes-
f the domains, and should not be regarded as an
computer literacy. Their purpose should be only

self-report questions on the survey. The psych
hese items are unknown, as the items have not
sizeable respondent group and statistics have

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Release). Washington, D.C.: National Cen-
1982.

access: Used either as a verb or noun system or the acquisition of data from a s

advanced computer programming: Courses in programming skills and solve more complex These might involve, for example, complex

ALGOL: ALGOrithmic Language. A high level may be precisely presented to a computer

algorithm: A defined process or set of of a desired output from a given algebraic/logical steps to calculate rules.

analog: Representation of information in a continuous manner with respect to representation of information.

APL: A high level programming language, used in conjunction with statistical data

Apple DOS 3.3: A Disk Operating System for

application: Use of a computer for a particular application.

application package: A program, or set of particular application, or task (as in data analysis).

assembly language: A programming language using a single machine language instruction. ! code.

authoring language: A high-level computer language used by authors or writers as distinguished from other computer languages. They are often written in an authoring language.

authoring language programs: Computer programs called an authoring language. Sometimes called a script language. Some are interpreted, others are compiled.

back-up copy (of program or file): A second copy of a program or file in a different form, which allows a user to retain information if the original is lost or damaged.

BASIC: Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic

computer hardware: The essential mechanical, electrical devices which go to make up a computer.

bit: Abbreviation for binary digit. Represents the smallest unit of information, eg 0 or 1; 'on' or 'off'; 'signal' or 'no signal'. Represents the smallest unit of information as a series of bits.

bit plane: See printed circuit board.

bit map: Computer programs used to assist in the operation of a computer. They involve such operations as file processing, procedures for operating or quality control, etc.

bit string: A group of adjacent bits, usually 8 bits, operating together to represent an alphabetic character.

bit string: Computer-Assisted Instruction): Instruction in which the computer acts as a 'teaching machine'. The computer presents instructions, evaluates student's progress, tailors instructions to the student.

bit string: A card of standard size, thickness and shape which is inserted into a computer.

bit string: A device which perforates cards in a specific pattern, either of a computer, or of a user at a terminal, which give the computer instructions.

bit string: A device which permits the sensing of information and converts this information into electronic messages.

bit string: A portable container for film or magnetic tape which holds programs or data into a computer.

bit string: Cathode Ray tube (CRT) An electronic display device, consisting of a glass tube, used to display information including graphics, text, etc. It is a "display" or "video display."

bit string: Computer-Based Instruction): Same as CAI.

bit string: Processing unit (CPU): The "brains" of a computer, performing arithmetic, logic and control operations.

bit string: A description of a single integrated circuit. It is about 1cm by 5cm in length, and having between 6 and 1000 pins. One normally found in computer systems is called a microprocessor.

bit string: Computer-Managed Instruction): Some applications of computer-managed instruction, such as testing, diagnosis, etc.

COBOL: Common Business Oriented Language. designed especially for manipulation of business related to ordinary English words.

compile: To translate a high level language instructions for the computer.

compiler: A computer program which replaces computer instructions, usually called subroutines. compiling is a translated and expanded version of the original code.

Compuserve: An organization that provides telecommunications. Sometimes referred to as a computer service.

computer: An electronic device which receives data, processes it, and operates on them according to a program, and stores the results.

Computer-Assisted Instruction: See "CAI."

computer awareness: Introductory-level knowledge of computers, their capabilities, how they work, limitations, applications, and uses.

Computer-Based Instruction: See "CBI."

computer coordinator: In a school or school system, a person who oversees computer-related activities such as equipment, software, computer-related training of teachers, or computer-related curriculum.

computer education: Education about computers, their uses, and how they work, data processing, or other computer-related subjects.

computer entry: An input to a computer from a user.

computer error: A status word indicating that a computer has made a mistake and awaits a correction. Informally, mistype or error.

computer interaction: The interaction of a computer with a user, usually through input devices such as a keyboard or joystick and the display.

Computer-Managed Instruction (CMI): see CMI

computer programming: The development of a program for a computer to carry out a desired sequence of operations, usually the solution of a problem.

Computer-related Learning Materials: Texts, other materials used in teaching about computers.

subjects.

Curriculum specialist: In a school or school district, a specialist in computer-related educational curricula or

Curriculum science: The entire spectrum of theoretical and practical knowledge concerned with the development and application of computers in education.

Curriculum planning: A generic term for all mathematical and logical processes leading to precise rules of procedure.

Curriculum program (microprocessor): A specific designed program which provides the CPU through the various operations. Most commonly stored in ROM memory where it can be accessed during operations.

Curriculum reader: A device which converts data from one physical form to another, such as from card to magnetic tape.

Curriculum abbreviation for Control Program/Microcomputer. A general term for a variety of microcomputers.

Curriculum abbreviation for central processing unit.

Curriculum abbreviation for Cathode-Ray Tube.

Curriculum highlight: A highlighted mark appearing on the computer screen or underscore character which indicates where data will be recorded.

Curriculum group: Groups of characters (alphanumeric or other) which provide a value or condition. Data provide the building blocks for programs.

Curriculum file: A store of data on files which can be made available for use and designed for operation in connection with an information system.

Curriculum programs: Computer programs used to create, maintain, and to retrieve information from the data base.

Curriculum communication: The transmission and reception of data in the form of magnetic signals to a computer.

Curriculum communication equipment: The data communication equipment consists of five elements: a transmitter or source of data, a serial interface, a communication channel or medium, a receiver, and a decoder to interpret the transmitted information. A data communications interface is a device which converts serial data compatible with the communication equipment into a form suitable for use by the computer.

Curriculum entry: The writing, reading, or posting to a card of data which is to be processed by a computer.

data processing: Includes all clerical, arithmetic, and logical operations on data. Data processing in the context of information technology refers to the use of a computer for these operations.

data storage: The processes of storing information in a computer system.

data terminal equipment: Any piece of equipment which connects a computer to an external device, such as a printer or a monitor.

debug: Isolate and correct errors in a computer program.

delete, a program: To purge, or erase a program from a computer's memory.

disk drive: A device which reads from, or writes to a magnetic disk.

documentation: Written information about hardware and software, such as that contained in a user's guide.

drill-and-practice: A class of computer applications which presents questions or problems, accepts and evaluates student responses, and gives some kind of feedback to the student, based on the student's level of ability, speed, or interests.

editing, text: Facilities designed into a computer system for the keyboarding of textual copy without regard for its final form or publication. Once the copy has been placed in memory, it can be edited and justified into any required column width. See also **word processing**.

DUNET: A computer-and-communications network serving the Department of National Education.

electronic chalkboard: Teacher's use of a computer system, similar to a chalkboard, i.e. to present and demonstrate a concept.

electronic data services:

electronic mail: A general term covering the transmission, distribution, and retrieval of messages. Unlike a telephone message, an electronic message is transmitted at one time, stored in a computer and then retrieved at another time.

electronic theft: Theft or illegal use of information from a computer system.

emulator: Hardware or software which makes a system act like another system. For example, a computer can emulate a telex, or a computer of one type may be able to communicate with a different type of computer.

A section of a computer record which is designed to hold information. For example, in a bibliography, the data positions where the dates of publication are stored.

An organized, structured, and named collection of data.

Management program: A computer program which assists in identifying data files, and enables them to be called for.

Disk: A disk made of a flexible material, with a magnetic surface onto which information is encoded magnetically either 5 1/4 inches or 8 inches in diameter.

Disk drive: See "disk drive."

Chart: A chart to represent, for a problem, the data, equipment, methods, documents, machine instructions, etc.

Statements: A predetermined arrangement of characters, to: the layout of a printed document; the arrangement of instructions in a program. It can also include characters available at a keyboard.

FOT: An abbreviation for FORMula TRANslator. It is extensively used for scientific and mathematical calculations.

Function keys: Specific keys on a terminal keyboard which execute sequences of commands at a single key stroke. These keys can be programmed by the user, or come already programmed.

Joystick: An input device which is popular to control the cursor (or cursor) on the video monitor.

Plotter: A device which provides hard-copy drawings produced by computer.

Graphics programs: Programs or routines that produce various representations of data. They range from a simple graph on a teletypewriter to complex systems of three-dimensional displays, complete with legends--either on paper or on the screen.

Graphics tablet: A device for inputting graphics. Charts or free-hand drawings can be created, and displayed on a video screen. The tablet can also be used to move the image to a storage device for subsequent recall, or to print it.

Hard disk: A circular metal plate with magnetic coating, which is rotated for reading or writing by means of a magnetic head.

ard disk drive: See "disk drive."

ardware: The mechanical, magnetic, electronic and other components that make up a computer. Central processing units, disk drives are examples of hardware.

high level programming language: A computer language using a notation with which they are already familiar, such as, *if*, *then*, *else*, *for*, *do*, *end*, *int*, *+, etc.* Each natural language instruction is converted into machine code instructions.

formation retrieval: Technology and methods for searching through large quantities of information.

put: Information received by a computer, or input into the computer.

struction: A command to a computer to carry out a task.

structional games: Game-like computer programs designed for a particular purpose or intent. May involve competition between two or more students.

em: A unit of information relating to a single record in a database.

terface: A general term to describe the connection between computer systems. Most frequently refers to the hardware that connects together two processing elements in a computer system.

ternal memory capacity: The amount of information that a computer's memory can store.

terpreter: A computer program that translates a high level programming language to machine code and executes it.

ystick: A lever whose motions control the movement of the cursor used to write on a VDU.

yboard: A device equipped with an ordered arrangement of keys or buttons used to encode data or instructions. A keyboard.

nguage: A set of representations and rules by which people communicate within, and between, computers, or between computer systems.

nguage interpreter: A general term for any computer program that accepts statements in one language and translates them into statements in another language.

a user and a computer.

list: 1. A series of records in a file. 2. the a (without performing any additional processing).

load: To enter information, or a program into a comp

log on/off: To initiate, or terminate on-line intera

Logo: A high-level computer programming language or learning environment for children. Used to teach thinking, recursion, debugging, graphing.

machine readable form: Capable of being read by a co

magnetic tape drive: See "tape drive."

math or statistics computation: A computer program statistical operations.

memory: A device into which information can be computer when required.

memory location: A specific position in computer mem

microcomputer: A small (desk top) computer which processing element. Often used loosely to refer to

modem: An abreviation of modulator-demodulator. digital signal (generated, for example, by a comput modulation. In this form, the signal can be t telephone line. The received signal can be reconver the same device.

modulation: The addition of information to an electri wave).

monitor: Hardware or software used to monitor the ac

mouse: A device which an operator can move over tablet. Its position is recorded by the computer, a and illustrations about.

music board: A Printed Circuit Board that contains and music in a computer.

MS-DOS: A disk operating system that runs on IBM computers that are compatible with the IBM PC.

ne: Any use of equipment to interact directly with a computer.

ting system: Software that manages the computer, allowing the user to run programs and control operations.

cal scanner: A special optical device which generates analog/digital signals which are synchronized with the scan, the primary purpose being to convert representations of printed or written data into digital form.

ut: Information transmitted by a computer, either wirelessly or via a telephone line or paper tape.

ut capability: The number of unit loads that a computer can handle at one time.

stem: An operating system available for several different computer architectures.

aged computer program: Computer program available from commercial publishers, for distribution and sale.

er tape punch: A device which punches paper tape with a series of holes.

llel Interface: A specific plug-and-socket interface for connecting two parts of a computer system, like a printer and the processor, serially or parallel. A serial interface transmits data one bit at a time, serially. A parallel interface uses multiple wires, each carrying one bit. Parallel interfaces can transfer eight bits at a time instead of one.

AL: A language designed to enable teaching of computer programming discipline and to do systems programming. Basic AL emphasizes aspects of structured programming.

word: A group of characters which a user inputs to the system. Used to protect a computer system from unauthorized access.

OS: See MS-DOS.

ot: An original or test program, project, or language used for computer-assisted instruction.

ce: A place of entry to, or exit from, a central processing unit.

ter: An output device which converts electronic signals into physical form.

essing, data: See "data processing."

am: An ordered list of instructions directing a computer to perform a specific sequence of operations. The objective is to accomplish a particular task.

ram file: 1. A flexible, easily updated reference file containing programs and data for use in the entire software library. 2. A named file which is distinguished from a data file.

rammer: 1. One who prepares programs for a computer. 2. One who prepares instruction sequences without necessarily understanding the meaning of the compiled codes. 3. A person who prepares programs for others and who may also write and debug routines.

ramming language: A specific language used to instruct a computer. There are hundreds of programming languages.

ocol: A set of conventions between communicating systems for the exchange of messages.

ocol emulator: A software package that allows a host computer to communicate with a variety of foreign (nondigital) vendor systems by translating the communication protocols of the foreign host.

e: To erase data from a file.

Report-Program Generator. A high-level program that generates reports from computer data files.

e check: On some systems, this seeks the presence of specific data items or entries that data must fall within. It consists of a list of data items and a high-data value in table look-up.

write head: An electromagnetic device used to write data onto a magnetic storage device such as a disk or tape.

cards: A unit, or set of data, forming the basic element of a program.

ational programs Computer programs designed for a specific application.

name, a program or file: Instruct a computer to go by a specific name.

memory: Read-Only Memory. Can not be erased or modified.

1. One execution of a computer routine.

save: To store a record, file, or program on a semi-permanent storage medium.

screen: 1. A display device used to view the presentation of information on a screen, analogous to a television screen.

Serial (RS-232) interface: The interface between terminal equipment, and standardized by the American National Standard RS-232.

serial interface: Serial interfaces are widely used in computers; they are technically simpler than parallel interfaces for transmission over longer distances. See also "parallel interface".

simulation: The representation of the behavior of physical phenomena by computers, models, or other equipment.

software: The instructions, programs, which are stored in a computer. Distinguished from **hardware**.

software package: A generalized program, or set of programs, designed to meet the requirements of a number of users.

spreadsheet: A class of computer programs that store formulas in a "spreadsheet" format, i.e. in rows and columns.

storage: 1. A storage device, or the medium on which data is stored. 2. The process of storing information.

stylus: 1. Synonym for light pen. 2. Device used for input to a graphics tablet to input and manipulate graphical information.

system: An organized set of components which interact to perform a function.

system utilities: A system or program that is used to perform system or utility functions such as copying or printing.

tape: A strip of material that may be punched, magnetized, or have magnetic or optically sensitive substances, applied to it for input or output.

tape drive: A device that moves tape past a read/write head to read information on the tape.

telecommunication programs: A program which performs the transmission of signals, writing, sounds, or intelligence over a wire, a beam of light, or any other electromagnetic means.

the editing of text on a computer. It may be carried out, from a mainframe with appropriate software to

organization that provides computer and information services, sometimes called an "information utility."

ling system for Tandy Radio-Shack computers.

Option, an operating system that runs on mainframes.

cess of instructional computer programs that performs the role of tutor, i.e. presents information to the learner, evaluates student answers, and tailors instructional materials to the needs of the learner.

rogramming operating system developed at Bell Telephone Laboratories, containing specialized software and text-developing utilities.

on who is using a computer. 2. The person or persons using a time-shared computer system for the purpose of interacting with the computer.

ess: A system with characteristics, or style, that is pleasant to interact with the computer.

ganizations made up of users of various computing systems, giving them the opportunity to share knowledge they have gained in using computers and exchange programs they have developed.

ory System.

play unit. A device, like a television screen, that displays images from a computer. See also "screen."

r: A device used for the production of speech or other sounds.

Handling of text via computer. Includes such activities as inputting text electronically, formatting documents, and typesetting.

program: A computer program used by a person for reading, editing, revising, formatting and printing text, articles, or books.

ing system that runs on some microcomputers, such as the Apple II, and on some mainframes, such as the IBM 3033. It is a system called UNIX.

Questions About Administering Computer-Related

Superintendent	Principal	
* 1	* 1	*
* 2	* 2	
* 3	* 3	
* 4	* 4	
* 5	* 5	
6	-	
-	6	
* 7	* 7	
-	8	
* 8	* 9	
* 9	* 10	
* 10	* 11	
* 11	* 12	
* 12	* 13	
-	14	
* 13	* 15	
-	-	
* 14	* 16	*
-	17- 37	
* 15	* 38	*
16	39	
* 17	* 40	
* 18	* 41	*
* 19- 29	* 42- 52	
* 30	* 53	
* 31	* 54	
* 32- 33	* 55- 56	
* 34- 36	* 57- 59	
* 37	* 60	
* 38	* 61	
-	62	
39- 47	63- 71	
48- 59	72- 83	

Questions About Teaching With or About Computer

Superintendent	Principal	
-	-	
-	-	
-	-	

Student	Principal	Teacher
	-	36
	-	37
	* 84-109	* 38- 63
68	110-124	-
74	125-133	64- 72
	134-139	73- 78
	140	-
	141	79
	*142	-
	143	-
	-	80- 81
	-	82
	-	83

about Using Computer Programs

Student	Principal	Teacher
	144	84
	-	85
	-	86- 87
105	*145-171	* 88-114
29	172-195	115-138
41	*196	-
	197-207	139-149
	-	150-159
151	208-217	160-169
	*218	*170
	219	-
	220	-
	-	171
	-	*172
	-	173
	-	-
172	221	174
	222-238	175-191
	239	192
	240	193
	241	194
	242	195
181	243-247	196-200
	-	201
	248	202
	-	203

5. Questions About Developing Computer Programs

Superintendent	Principal
183	249
184	250
185	251
186	252
187	253
188	254
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

6. Questions About Analyzing Computer Applications

Superintendent	Principal
*189	*255
*190-191	*256-257
*192	*258
*193	*259
-	260

7. Questions About Understanding Social Issues

Superintendent	Principal
194-214	261-281
*215	*282
*216-224	*283-291
*225-227	*292-294
*228	*295
*229	*296
230	297
*231	*298
232	299
*233	*300
234-239	301-306

Superintendent	Principal	Teacher
240	307	273
241-244	308-311	274-277
-	-	*278
-	-	*279
-	-	*280
-	-	*281
-	-	*282

tions That Inventory Computer-Related Resources

Superintendent	Principal	Teacher
-	312	-
*245	*313	-
-	314-320	-
-	321	-
-	322	-
-	323	-
-	324	-
-	325	283
-	326	-
-	-	284
-	327-332	-
-	333-336	-
-	337	-
-	338	-
-	339-347	-
-	348-350	-
-	351	-
-	352	-
-	353-356	-
-	357-360	-
-	361	-
-	362	-
-	363-372	-
-	373	-
-	374	-
-	375	-
-	376	-
-	377	-
246-248	-	-

COMPUTER LITERACY

QUESTIONS FOR SUPERINTENDENT

1. Does your district have written goals for a literacy?

Yes, in place

Yes, in progress

No

Don't know

2. If yes, which goals have been established in computer education? Check all that apply.

Computers to be used as a functional dents in a wide variety of subject ar

Computers to manage the educational p individual prescriptions to each stud

Computer science courses to be offered

Data processing courses to be offered

Computers to be used in conjunction w

None of the above

Don't know

3. Does your district have written policies concerning computer utilization?

Yes

No

Don't know

4. If yes, which of the following areas do cover? Check all that apply:

- Integration of computer-related learning into existing curriculums
- Sharing of equipment
- Development of computer software
- Standardization of hardware and software
- Loaning computers to students or schools
- Graduation requirements
- Recreational use of computers
- Not applicable

5. What has been instrumental in developing computer-related activity in your district? Check all that apply:

- Business/community initiative or support
- University/college assistance
- Federal funding
- State assistance
- Local appropriations
- Administrative initiative or support
- Teacher initiative or support
- Student initiative or support
- Local board policy
- Parent initiative or support
- We have no computer-related activities

6. If you have no computer-related ac
factors have delayed your district
Check all that apply:

Cost factors

How diatrict budgets are org

Need for more planning

Equity iassues

Active opposition

Lack of trained personnel

Lack of adequate software

Lack of adequate hardware

All of the above

Other _____

7. Which, if any, of the following co
Check all that apply:

Introduction to Computing

Computer Science

Computer Programming

Word Proceasing

Data Proceasing

None of these courses

8. Does your district have specific t
computer-based systems and/or curr

Yes

No

9. Does your district have a special procurement for computer equipment?

Yes

No

Don't know

10. Does your district have specific policies regarding parental input to computer-related decisions?

Yes

No

Don't know

11. In what way are parent groups involved with your district? Check all that apply.

Providing organized community support

Funding hardware or software purchases

Serving as teacher aides

Helping with planning for computer-related decisions

Using school computers at home with parental supervision

Writing computer programs

Fund raising for computer-related decisions

Providing individual support

Other _____

12. Has some non-school group, such as a c
sponaored a project that supported the
district?

Yes

No

Don't know

13. For which of the following items are t
your district? Check all that apply:

Computer hardware (keyboards, mo
drives, printers, graphic tablet

Computer software and couraeware

Teacher training related to har

14. How are computers used to support inst
Check all that apply:

Used for teaching and learning

Used for instruction in program

Used as a tool in various subje

Used for computer-managed instr

15. In your district, are there specific rules following? Check all that apply:

Protecting equipment from damage
 Protecting equipment from loss
 Destroying another person's data
 Disrupting the operation of the computer
 Scheduling or sharing equipment
 Scheduling or sharing programs
 Copying copyrighted programs
 Copying other students' graded computer work

16. When school is closed either for the summer or for other periods, what is your policy regarding computers? Check all that apply:

Send computers home with students
 Allow teachers or administrators to borrow them
 Distribute them to other selected individuals
 Lock them up for safekeeping
 Leave them in their assigned location
 Use them for school or district training and development
 Send them out for maintenance
 Use them in summer camp
 None of the above

17. What procedures does your district use to evaluate computer-related learning materials?

An evaluation committee reviews the materials

A computer coordinator or supervisor reviews the materials

We rely on salespersons' recommendations

We rely on external evaluation services from state or local education departments

A supervisor or administrator reviews the materials

A media specialist reviews the materials

We rely on teacher recommendations

Other _____

18. Which of the following are methods used by your district to assess students' skills in computer-related topics? Check all that apply:

Standardized tests

Teacher-made tests

Questionnaires

Project evaluations

Teachers' observations

Others' observations

Other _____

Has your district investigated how computers are used for the following administrative purposes?

Investigated

19. Attendance	o
20. Student records/ report cards	o
21. Payroll	o
22. Accounting	o
23. Inventory	o
24. Printing mailing labels	o
25. Electronic mail to staff	o
26. Electronic mail to parents	o
27. Student scheduling	o
28. Student testing	o
29. Personnel records	o
30. Which of the following are you currently using to meet the administrative computing needs of your district?	

 Our own district mainframe computer

 Our own district microcomputer(s)

 A multi-district or regional public access computer

 A commercial computer service

 Other _____

 We do not use computers for administrative purposes

• Does your district use computers for career

Yes

No

Don't know

• Does your district have an assigned computer responsible for computer use in instruction?

Yes

No

Don't know

• If yes, who assigned the computer coordinator?

Superintendent/Board of Education

Principal

Other Administrator

Teachers

• Has your district offered training in introduction to computer programming or computer science to

Yes

No

Don't know

• If yes, who was responsible for arranging for

Superintendent

Assistant Superintendent/Curriculum Su

Principal

Teachers

36. If yes, what staff was eligible for tra

Teachers

Support staff

Administration

37. Does your district provide release time
teachers who develop computer-based ins

Yes

No

Don't know

38. How do you disseminate information conc
in your district? Check all that apply

Newsletters

Computer fairs

Computer open house

Press releases

Letters to parents or staff

Faculty meetings

Visits to other institutions

Demonstrations of new equipment/

Conferences or meetings

Workshops

None of the above

How influential are the following persons on deciding what computer-related courses are students?

Very
Influential

39. The Superintendent/School Board	<input type="radio"/>
40. School principals	<input type="radio"/>
41. Computer coordinator/specialist	<input type="radio"/>
42. Teachers	<input type="radio"/>
3. Parents	<input type="radio"/>
44. Supervisors	<input type="radio"/>
5. Local businesses	<input type="radio"/>
6. Students	<input type="radio"/>
47. Other _____	<input type="radio"/>

	Superintendent	Assistant Superintendent	Superintendent
48. Deciding what computer-related skills and knowledge are to be learned by students	o	o	
49. Determining computer-related course offerings	o	o	
50. Establishing budgets for computer-related projects	o	o	
51. Planning staff training	o	o	
52. Implementing staff training programs	o	o	
53. Evaluating and selecting computer hardware	o	o	
54. Evaluating and selecting computer software	o	o	
55. Determining procurement process	o	o	
56. Assigning computer use	o	o	
57. Establishing and enforcing rules pertaining to the equitable, ethical and legal use of computers	o	o	
58. Evaluating student benefits from computer-related programs	o	o	
59. Communicating with parents and school board re course content. and raising	o	o	

From your experience with using computers which of the following have you found to be

60. Lack of access to terminals or microcomputers
61. Lack of student interest
62. Low quality of educational software
63. Reallocation of funds to computers from more pressing needs
64. Difficulty with integrating computer-taught skills with the remainder of the curriculum
65. Difficulty with managing student use of computers
66. Lack of teacher or staff training
67. Lack of teacher or staff interest
68. Lack of administrative support

From your experience with using computers which of the following have you found to be

69. Providing immediate feedback
70. Having great patience
71. Keeping the learner actively involved
72. Providing self-paced instruction
73. Keeping records of student performance
74. Providing, through simulations, experiences otherwise not possible in the classroom

75. Have you personally written or
teaches or provides instruction

 No

 Yes, 1 program

 Yes, 2-5 programs

 Yes, 6 or more programs

76. Which of the following sources
you use at least once a month?

 Newspaper articles

 Weekly computer periodicals

 General computer periodicals
magazine, Consumer Report

 Educational computing periodicals,
Classroom Computer Journal)

 Professional periodicals

 Software catalogs

 Regional teacher training

 Colleagues and friends

 Formal classes or workshops

 "User" or other professional

 Electronic data services
Compuserve, EDUNET)

 Magazines delivered on e-mail

 Television/radio

 Other _____

77. What has been the primary source of computer material for your district? Check one:

- Computer manufacturers or distributors
- Published texts
- Materials developed by other school
- Material developed within our school
- Public domain materials
- Professional literature

QUESTIONS ABOUT USING COMPUTER PROGRAMS

78. What types of computer-related courses or activities have you taken since September 1981? Check all that apply.

- Learning a programming language (such as BASIC)
- Learning word processing
- Learning computer science
- Learning research applications
- Learning data processing
- Learning business applications
- A general introduction to computing
- Learning about computer software
- Learning about computer hardware
- Learning authoring languages
- Other, please specify _____
- None

Which of the following computer resources are available in your district?

Available

79. Card punch
80. Card reader
81. Color monitor
82. CRT or other video monitor
83. Floppy disk drive
84. Graphics plotter
85. Graphics tablet
86. Hard disk drive
87. Joystick or game paddle
88. Light pen
89. Magazines
90. Magnetic tape drive, including cassette
91. Mainframe computer
92. Microcomputer
93. "Mouse"
94. Music board
95. Optical scanner
96. Paper tape punch
97. Paper tape reader
98. Parallel or aerial interface
99. Persons to assist
100. Printer
101. Reference books and manuals
102. Telephone modem
103. Textbooks
104. Voice synthesizer
105. Other

Which of the following computer devices have you operated?

	<u>Used</u>
26. Card punch	o
27. Card reader	o
28. Color monitor	o
29. CRT or other video monitor	o
30. Floppy disk drive	o
31. Graphics plotter	o
32. Graphics tablet	o
33. Hard disk drive	o
34. Joystick or game paddle	o
35. Light pen	o
36. Magnetic tape drive, including cassette	o
37. Mainframe computer	o
38. Microcomputer	o
39. "Mouse"	o
40. Music board	o
41. Optical scanner	o
42. Paper tape punch	o
43. Paper tape reader	o
44. Parallel or serial interface	o
45. Printer	o
46. Telephone modem	o
47. Voice synthesizer	o
48. Other _____	
49. _____ I have not used any of these devices	

130. Are microcomputers being used with video
videodisc players in your district?

 Yes, with videocassette recorders

 Yes, with videodisc players

 Yes, with both

 No

How often do you personally use the following
need information regarding how to use a microcomputer?

Oft

131. Manuals supplied by the hardware company or publishers

132. Technical assistance from the vendor

133. School or district-level technical assistance

134. "Usera" group

135. Tutorial programs

136. Friends/colleagues/family

137. Reference books

138. Independent technical assistance

139. Professional periodicals

140. Commercial periodicals

141. Local professional organizations

When initially considering "packaged" computer programs, how important are each of the following?

Very
Important

- 142. The reputation of the program
- 143. The purpose of the program
- 144. The data needed to use the program
- 45. The equipment needed to run the program
- 146. The "user-friendliness" or ease of use of the materials
- 147. The author or source of the program
- 148. Length or complexity of the documentation
- 149. Completeness
- 150. Other, please specify _____
- 151. _____ I do not evaluate computer programs

152. Given the computer hardware in your disposal, what kinds of programs are available for you to use? Check all that apply:

- Simulations
- Business programs (e.g., spreadsheets)
- Math or statistics computation
- Text editing or word processing
- Tutorial programs
- Drill-and-practice programs
- Data base or file management programs
- Graphics programs
- Authoring language programs
- Telecommunication programs
- Compilers
- Recreational programs
- System utilities

153. Do you have a single-user microcomputer in your office?

Yes

No

154. Does your secretary have a single-user terminal to use at work?

Yes

No

155. Where do you have access to a computer outside of school that apply:

I do not have access to a computer outside of school

At home

At a friend's home

At someone's place of work

At a college or university

At a library

Other, please specify _____

Where have you used the following kinds of packages?

	<u>School</u>
156. Accounting	o
157. Authoring	o
158. Business	o
159. Communications	o
160. Computational	o
161. Data base management	o
162. Educational	o
163. Graphics	o
164. Home management	o
165. Integrated packages	o
166. Recreation	o
167. Simulations	o
168. Spreadsheets	o
169. Statistical analysis	o
170. Telecommunications	o
171. Utility	o
172. Word processing	o

173. Which of the following sets of keys personally operate by "touch" typing

Alphabetic

Numeric

Function (for example, "enter")

None

174. How often do you personally use a computer dedicated to word processing

Never

Rarely

Monthly

Weekly

Daily

175. How long have you personally been using a dedicated word processor (not a computer)?

I have not used a word processor

Less than one month

Two to four months

Five months to a year

13-24 months

More than 2 years

176. For which of the following types of documents was a word processing program or a computer used? Check all that apply:

Memoranda

Letters

Short reports (up to 19 pages)

Long reports (20 or more pages)

Other _____

Not applicable

Which of the following outputs from a computer were produced or had produced for making decisions?

Produced

177. Spreadsheets

178. Charts and tables

179. Graphs

180. Drawings

181. _____ I have not produced any of these

182. Computers are frequently used to access the following types of data bases have. Check all that apply:

- I have not accessed any data bases
- Career information
- Bibliographical citations (library)
- Stock market
- School or district data (personnel, inventory, etc.)
- Student records
- National press wire services
- Electronic bulletin board
- Computer courseware or other educational resources
- Recreational programs
- Other _____

QUESTIONS ABOUT DEVELOPING COMPUTER PROGRAMS

183. Which of the following activities have you done with a computer? Check all that apply:

- I have not done any of these activities
- Loaded a program into memory
- Saved a program on a disk, tape, or other storage device
- Named or renamed a program file
- Listed a program
- Backed up a copy of a program or file
- Deleted a program from disk or tape
- Erased computer memory
- Accessed a catalog or menu of saved programs
- Run a program
- Tested and debugged a program

184. In which of the following languages have you written a program? Check all that apply:

- I have not written a program
- APL
- Assembly Language
- BASIC
- COBOL
- FORTRAN

185. What was the length, in lines, of the longest written?

- 0, I have not written a program
- 1-10 lines or 1 procedure
- 11-25 lines or 2-3 procedures
- 26-50 lines or 4-10 procedures
- 51-100 lines or 11-20 procedures
- 101 or more lines or 21 or more procedures

186. What is the longest program--written by someone personally modified, edited, or changed in some way--that would perform a different task?

- I have never changed a program
- 1-20 lines (approximately 1 screen)
- 21-40 lines (approximately 2 screens)
- 40 or more lines

Have you, yourself, written a computer program
the following elements? Check all that apply:

I have not written a program

Repetition or iteration

Conditional decisions ("if, then")

Use of variables

Logical operations

Arithmetic operations

Sound output

Graphical output

Using arrays

Using data files

Statements for accepting input from keyboard
peripheral device

Format statements or image strings for output
on video display, printer or other peripheral device

188. Which of the following sources of inaccuracy have you experienced? Check all that apply:

The input data was inaccurate ("garbage in, garbage out")

The program "rounded off" inappropriately

There was a logical error in the program

The input data was called from the wrong field, wrong variable, etc.

The program was inappropriate for the task

Other, please specify _____

None

QUESTIONS ABOUT ANALYZING COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

Many districts use computers for record keeping, for students and staff. Please answer the following questions about how your district uses computers for this purpose:

189. Who uses the computer?

Principal

Teachers

Special computer personnel

Guidance counselors

Secretaries, Clerks

Students

Other _____

190. What types of information are mainly maintained about students?

- Classes requested
- Classes enrolled
- Grades received
- Homeroom assignment
- Standard test scores
- Honors
- School enrolled
- Personal profile
- Attendance
- Class schedule
- Residence
- Age (Birth date)
- Telephone number
- Other _____

191. What types of information are mainly maintained about staff?

- Salary
- Residence
- Years of service
- Educational attainment
- Current grade level of classes
- Subject areas of current classes
- School
- Certification status
- Other _____

192. What sorts of summary information do you have in the student record system in your district?

- Course enrollments
- Student schedules
- School or district standardized test results
- Bussing schedules and routes
- Attendance records
- Room/building utilization
- Grade point averages
- Class ranks
- Other _____

193. Which of the following groups utilize computers in your district?

- Administrative personnel
- Instructional personnel
- Students
- Parents

QUESTIONS ABOUT UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL ISSUES RELA

The following administrative tasks may be personally, by a member of your staff, or Please indicate, for each task, whether the computer assistance, without computer assistance, is all.

W
Com
Asai

- 94. Mathematical calculations, such as those used in maintaining a checkbook
- 95. Writing letters
- 96. Operating small appliances
- 97. Scoring student tests
- 198. Reporting standardized test scores to parents
- 199. Maintaining mailing lists
- 200. Retaining student records
- 201. Scheduling classes
- 202. Scheduling transportation
- 203. Performing statistical analyses
- 204. Constructing individualized instruction plans (IEP's)
- 205. Keeping student grades
- 206. Creating student report cards
- 207. Operating security system
- 208. Operating air conditioning/heating system
- 209. Operating lights
- 210. Writing payroll checks
- 211. Operating a sprinkler (fire prevention)

215. Which of the following data quality assurance steps did you perform or directed someone else to do? Check all that apply.

- Established categories of data to be collected
- Identified indicators or measures to be used
- Obtained data
- Dealt with missing data
- Changed data into a machine-readable format
- Verified machine data against raw data
- Conducted range check
- Examined summary statistics, such as standard deviations
- Other _____

In your district, how often have any of the following related problems occurred in the past year?

<u>Problem</u>	<u>Freq</u>	
	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2 Times</u>
Intentional equipment damage	o	o
Equipment theft	o	o
Intentional destruction of data	o	o
Unauthorized change of data	o	o
Theft of data	o	o
Copying copyrighted programs	o	o
Theft of passwords	o	o
Intentional disruption of operating system	o	o
Student cheating on computer projects	o	o

225. In the past year have you been affected by your district?

____ Yes

____ No

226. If yes, generally how quickly was the error fixed?

____ As soon as it was noticed (i.e. same day)

____ Within one day

____ Within one week

____ In 1-2 weeks

____ In 3-4 weeks

____ It has not been fixed

227. If yes, how much did the error cost?

____ Don't know

____ Less than \$50

____ \$51 - \$500

____ \$501 - \$5,000

____ \$5,000+

228. In the past year, have you heard about parents, or employees about loss or damage to the introduction of computers?

____ Yes

____ No

In the past year, have you heard any student, parent, or staff tell you that they are using a computer in their classroom?

Yes

No

Have you ever been required to interact with a computer that you would have preferred to interact with a person (such as a bank machine teller instead of a human teller)?

Yes

No

In the past month, how many complaints have you received from parents, students, or district employees regarding invasion of privacy?

None

1-3

4-10

11-20

21+

232. Which of the following actions have you taken to be concerned about the possibility of having your privacy invaded by a computer? Check all that apply

Omitting certain information when filling out applications

Requesting your name be removed from mailing lists

Declining to provide your social security number to companies

Complaining to government agencies

Writing to a legislator

Writing to the editor of a newspaper

Other _____

I have not taken any such actions

233. Which of the following actions have you taken to protect the privacy of entries on a computer? Check all that apply:

- Restricted or limited the data that can be entered into the data base
- Identified individuals by identification numbers
- Stored information necessary to link individuals to a separate location
- Periodically purged data
- Encoded all data
- Restricted physical access to terminals
- Assigned user "log on" ID to restrict access
- Encrypted data when transferring from one computer to another
- Restricted physical access to data centers
- I have not taken any such actions

234. Do you (or any member of your family) use a computer at home?

Yes

No

235. If yes, about how many minutes per day do you spend using a computer at home?

Minutes

If yes, what proportion of the time spent at home is spent in the following ways?

Computer Use

Proportion

236. Working alone 0% 20%

237. Teaching someone 0% 20%

238. Working together with someone 0% 20%

239. If yes, what proportion of the time spent at home is spent in recreation use of the computer?

0%

25%

50%

75%

100%

QUESTIONS ABOUT UNDERSTANDING COMPUTER-RELATED

240. Which of the following operating systems used?

 CP/M

 Apple DOS 3.3

 TRSDOS

 MS-DOS or PC-DOS

 Unix

 UCSD-p-system

 Zenix

 VMS

 TSO

 Other _____

 Don't know

 I have not used any operating system

Which of the following data communication equipment have you used?

Used

241. Modem

242. Serial (RS232) or
Parallel Interface

243. Port

244. Protocol Emulator
or Converter

QUESTIONS THAT INVENTORY COMPUTER-RELATED RESOURCES

245. Approximately what percentage of the microcomputers are reserved strictly for teacher use (for inservice training, etc.)?

- 0-25% of the microcomputers
- 26-50% of the microcomputers
- 51-75% of the microcomputers
- 76-100% of the microcomputers

How are computer resources (terminals, microcomputers) used in your district? Check the one that most closely describes your district, for each school level.

High
School
(24)

All schools have approximately the same number of computers that they keep all year.

One school has more computers than the other(s) and keeps them all year.

A number of computers are rotated as a group through the schools for a specific period of time.

The number of computers varies from school to school.

COMPUTER LITERACY

QUESTIONS FOR PRINCIPALS

Does your school have written goals for student utilization?

Yes, in place

Yes, in progress

No

Don't know

If yes, which goals have been established in computer education? Check all that apply.

Computers to be used as a functional work station by all students in a wide variety of subjects

Computers to manage the educational process by supplying individual prescriptions to each student

Computer science courses to be offered

Data processing courses to be offered

Computers to be used in conjunction with other technologies

None of the above

Don't know

Does your school have written policies concerning computer utilization?

Yes

No

Don't know

4. If yes, which of the following areas do you
Check all that apply:

- Integration of computer-related learning into the existing curricula
- Sharing of equipment
- Development of computer software
- Standardization of hardware and software
- Loaning computers to students or staff
- Graduation requirements
- Recreational use of computers
- Not applicable

5. What has been instrumental in developing and activity in your school? Check all that apply

- Business/community initiative or support
- University/college assistance
- Federal funding
- State assistance
- Local appropriations
- Administrative initiative or support
- Teacher initiative or support
- Student initiative or support
- Local board policy
- Parent initiative or support
- We have no computer-related activities
school

Yes, as electives

Yes, as requirements

Yes, both as electives and requirements

No

7. Which, if any, of the following courses are offered?
Check all that apply:

Introduction to Computing

Computer Science

Computer Programming

Word Processing

Data Processing

None of these courses

8. Have the enrollments for computer-related courses increased since last year?

Yes, in elective courses

Yes, in requirement courses

Yes, in both

No

Don't know

9. Does your school have specific timetables, based systems and/or curricula?

Yes

No

Don't know

10. Does your school have a special procurement computer equipment?

Yes

No

Don't know

11. Does your school have specific policies on parental input to computer-related decisions?

Yes

No

Don't know

12. In what way are parent groups involved with school? Check all that apply:

Providing organized community support

Funding hardware or software purchases

Serving as teacher aids

Helping with planning for computers

Using school computers at home with

Writing computer programs

Fund raising for computer-related supplies and materials

Providing individual support

Other _____

13. Has some non-school group, such as a community organization, sponsored a project that supported the use of computers in your school?

Yes

No

What mechanics have been put in operation for parents to become knowledgeable about computers and to be informed about what their children are doing? Check all that apply:

Parent/teacher meetings and demonstrations

Parent/student workshops

Computer assignments and printouts sent home

Assistance in purchasing appropriate hardware and software for home use

Student assignments to be done at home

Other _____

None of the above

For which of the following items are there budget allocations in your school? Check all that apply:

Computer hardware (keyboards, monitors, computer disk drives, printers, graphics tablets, etc.)

Computer software and courseware (programs, etc.)

Teacher training related to hardware and software use

How are computers used to support instruction in your school? Check all that apply:

Used for teaching and learning

Used for instruction in programming

Used as a tool in various subjects and courses

Used for computer-managed instruction

		Learn to Use As <u>A Tool</u>	Learn to Program	U
17.	Art	o	o	
18.	Business Education	o	o	
19.	Introduction to Computing	o	o	
20.	Computer Programming	o	o	
21.	Computer Science	o	o	
22.	Distributive Education	o	o	
23.	Economics	o	o	
24.	English	o	o	
25.	Foreign Language	o	o	
26.	Health	o	o	
27.	Home Economics	o	o	
28.	Independent Study	o	o	
29.	Mathematics	o	o	
30.	Music	o	o	
31.	Physical Education	o	o	
32.	Programs for Gifted Students	o	o	
33.	Science	o	o	
34.	Social Studies	o	o	
35.	Special Education	o	o	
36.	Vocational Education	o	o	
37.	Other, please specify			

38. In your school, are there specific rules following? Check all that apply:

- Protecting equipment from damage
- Protecting equipment from loss
- Destroying another person's data
- Disrupting the operation of the computer
- Scheduling or sharing equipment
- Scheduling or sharing programs
- Copying copyrighted programs
- Copying other students' graded computer work

39. When school is closed either for the summer or for other reasons, what is your policy regarding computers?

- Send computers home with students
- Allow teachers or administrators to use them
- Distribute them to other selected individuals
- Lock them up for safekeeping
- Leave them in their assigned location
- Use them for school or district training or curriculum development
- Send them out for maintenance
- Use them in summer camp
- None of the above

What procedures does your school use for evaluating computer-related learning materials? Check all that apply:

- An evaluation committee reviews proposed materials
- A computer coordinator or specialist reviews proposed materials
- We rely on salespersons' recommendations
- We rely on external evaluators, such as consultants or state education departments
- A supervisor or administrator reviews proposed materials
- A media specialist reviews proposed materials
- We rely on teacher recommendations
- Other _____

Which of the following are methods or techniques used in your school to assess student's skill and knowledge of topics? Check all that apply:

- Standardized tests
- Teacher-made tests
- Questionnaires
- Project evaluations
- Teachers' observations
- Others' observations
- Other _____

Has your school investigated how computers might be used for the following administrative purposes?

	<u>Investigated</u>	<u>Implemented</u>
Attendance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Student records/ report cards	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Payroll	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Accounting	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Inventory	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Printing mailing labels	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Electronic mail to staff	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Electronic mail to parents	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Student scheduling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Student testing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Personnel records	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Which of the following are you currently using to meet the administrative computing needs of your school? Check all that apply.

- Our own school mainframe computer
- Our own school microcomputer(s)
- A multi-district or regional public computer service
- A commercial computer service
- Other _____
- We do not use computers for administrative purposes

54. Does your school use computers for ca

Yes

No

Don't know

55. Does your school have an assigned com responsible for computer use in instr

Yes

No

Don't know

56. If yes, who assigned the computer co

Superintendent/Board of Education

Principal

Other Administrator

Teachers

Has your school offered training in introduction
computer programming or computer science to the

Yes

No

Don't know

If yes, who was responsible for arranging for in

Superintendent

Assistant Superintendent/Curriculum Supervi

Principal

Teachers

Other _____

If yes, what staff was eligible for training?

Teachers

Support staff

Administration

Does your school provide release time or financial
teachers who develop computer-based instructional

Yes

No

Don't know

61. How do you disseminate information in your school? Check all that apply

Newsletters

Computer fairs

Computer open house

Press releases

Letters to parents or staff

Faculty meetings

Visits to other institutions

Demonstrations of new equipment

Conferences or meetings

Workshops

None of the above

62. Is your school involved in a network that does the following? Check all

Shares hardware resources

Shares software resources

Shares data

Shares personnel

Shares ideas

Not involved

How influential are the following persons or groups
deciding what computer-related courses are to be
offered to students?

	<u>Very</u> <u>Influential</u>	<u>Infl</u>
The Superintendent/School Board	o	
School principals	o	
Computer coordinator/specialist	o	
Teachers	o	
Parents	o	
Supervisors	o	
Local businesses	o	
Students	o	
Other _____	o	

In your district, who is responsible for each of the following computer-related functions?

	Superintendent	Assistant Superintendent	Principal	Assistant Principal	Computer Specialist
Deciding what computer-related skills and knowledge are to be learned by students	o	o	o	o	o
Determining computer-related course offerings	o	o	o	o	o
Establishing budgets for computer-related projects	o	o	o	o	o
Planning staff training	o	o	o	o	o
Implementing staff training programs	o	o	o	o	o
Evaluating and selecting computer hardware	o	o	o	o	o
Evaluating and selecting computer software	o	o	o	o	o
Determining procurement process	o	o	o	o	o
Assigning computer use	o	o	o	o	o
Establishing and enforcing rules pertaining to the equitable, ethical and legal use of computers	o	o	o	o	o
Evaluating student benefits from computer-related programs	o	o	o	o	o

IONS ABOUT TEACHING WITH OR ABOUT COMPUTERS

Listed below are some ways teachers use or teach about computers. Please check those activities that currently take place in your school and those activities that are being planned.

<u>Use</u>	<u>Computer Activity</u>	<u>Current Use</u>
For numerical calculations		o
To run simulations		o
For instructional games		o
As leisure time activity and reward		o
For student problem solving		o
For drill-and-practice		o
As a tutor (teach content)		o
To demonstrate concepts		o
To score tests		o
As an instructional management aid		o
As a material generator (tests or worksheets)		o
For information retrieval		o
For student analysis of data		o
For word processing		o
For special needs students		o
To control laboratory equipment		o
 <u>Teach</u>		
To teach programming		o
To teach computer operation		o
To teach data processing		o
To teach hardware & software procedures		o
To teach history of computers		o
To teach how computers are applied		o
To teach about computer careers		o
To teach about the role and impact of computers in society		o

In what subject areas does your school implement computerized testing and computer-based instruction?

For individualized educational plans (IEPs)

110. Art/Graphic Arts	<input type="radio"/>
111. Business Education	<input type="radio"/>
112. Computer Education (fundamentals of computing)	<input type="radio"/>
113. Computer Programming (in-depth study of a programming language)	<input type="radio"/>
114. English/Language Arts	<input type="radio"/>
115. Foreign Languages	<input type="radio"/>
116. Health	<input type="radio"/>
117. Home Economics	<input type="radio"/>
118. Industrial Arts	<input type="radio"/>
119. Mathematics	<input type="radio"/>
120. Music	<input type="radio"/>
121. Performing Arts	<input type="radio"/>
122. Physical Education	<input type="radio"/>
123. Science	<input type="radio"/>
124. Social Studies/Social Science	<input type="radio"/>

	<u>A Dis- advantage</u>	<u>Not advantage</u>
of access to terminals or microcomputers	o	
of student interest	o	
quality of educational software	o	
location of funds to computers in more pressing needs	o	
difficulty with integrating computer- language skills with the remainder of the curriculum	o	
difficulty with managing current use of computers	o	
of teacher or staff training	o	
of teacher or staff interest	o	
of administrative support	o	

	<u>An Advantage</u>	<u>Not Advantage</u>
providing immediate feedback	o	
ing great patience	o	
ving the learner actively involved	o	
viding self-paced instruction	o	
ving records of student performance	o	
viding, through simulations, experiences otherwise not possible in the classroom	o	

40. Have you personally written or designed a computer program that teaches or provides instruction in a particular subject area?

No

Yes, 1 program

Yes, 2-5 programs

Yes, 6 or more programs

41. Which of the following sources of information do you use at least once a month? Check all that apply.

Newspaper articles

Weekly computer periodicals (such as PC magazine, Computer magazine, Byte magazine, Consumer Reports, MacUser)

General computer periodicals (such as Computer magazine, Byte magazine, Consumer Reports, MacUser)

Educational computing periodicals (such as Computer magazine, Byte magazine, Consumer Reports, MacUser, Computing Teacher, THE Journal)

Professional periodicals (such as Mathematics Teacher, Elementary School Journal, AEAS Monitor)

Software catalogs

Regional teacher training centers

Colleagues and friends

Formal classes or workshops, including college courses

"User" or other professional groups

Electronic data services (such as The Computer Network, EDUNET)

Magazines delivered on electronic media

Television/radio

Other _____

What has been the primary source of computer material for your school? Check one:

- Computer manufacturers or distributors
- Published texts
- Materials developed by other school systems
- Material developed within our school or
- Public domain materials
- Professional literature

Which individuals in your school teach others computers? Check all that apply:

- Administrators
- Teachers
- Paid teacher aides or paraprofessionals
- Computer specialists
- Library media specialists
- Volunteers
- Other school staff
- Students
- Other _____

QUESTIONS ABOUT USING COMPUTER PROGRAMS

144. What types of computer-related courses or training have you taken since September 1981? Check all that apply.

- Learning a programming language (such as Logo, or BASIC)
- Learning word processing
- Learning computer science
- Learning research applications
- Learning data processing
- Learning business applications
- A general introduction to computing
- Learning about computer software
- Learning about computer hardware
- Learning authoring languages
- Other, please specify _____
- None

Which of the following computer resources are available at your school?

	<u>Available</u>	<u>Not Available</u>
Card punch	o	o
Card reader	o	o
Color monitor	o	o
CRT or other video monitor	o	o
Floppy disk drive	o	o
Graphics plotter	o	o
Graphics tablet	o	o
Hard disk drive	o	o
Joystick or game paddle	o	o
Light pen	o	o
Magazines	o	o
Magnetic tape drive, including cassette	o	o
Mainframe computer	o	o
Microcomputer	o	o
"Mouse"	o	o
Music board	o	o
Optical scanner	o	o
Paper tape punch	o	o
Paper tape reader	o	o
Parallel or serial interface	o	o
Persons to assist	o	o
Printer	o	o
Reference books and manuals	o	o
Telephone modem	o	o
Textbooks	o	o
Voice synthesizer	o	o
Other _____		

Which of the following computer devices have you
operated?

	<u>Used</u>
172. Card punch	o
173. Card reader	o
174. Color monitor	o
175. CRT or other video monitor	o
176. Floppy disk drive	o
177. Graphics plotter	o
178. Graphics tablet	o
179. Hard disk drive	o
180. Joystick or game paddle	o
181. Light pen	o
182. Magnetic tape drive, including cassette	o
183. Mainframe computer	o
184. Microcomputer	o
185. "Mouse"	o
186. Music board	o
187. Optical scanner	o
188. Paper tape punch	o
189. Paper tape reader	o
190. Parallel or serial interface	o
191. Printer	o
192. Telephone modem	o
193. Voice synthesizer	o
194. Other _____	
195. _____ I have not used any of these devices	

Are microcomputers being used with videocassette
videodisc players in your school?

 Yes, with videocassette recorders
 Yes, with videodisc players
 Yes, with both
 No

How often do you personally use the following
need information regarding how to use a comput

	<u>Often</u>	<u>Som</u>
Manuals supplied by the hardware company or publishers	<input type="radio"/>	
Technical assistance from the vendor	<input type="radio"/>	
School or district-level technical assistance	<input type="radio"/>	
"Users" group	<input type="radio"/>	
Tutorial programs	<input type="radio"/>	
Friends/colleagues/family	<input type="radio"/>	
Reference books	<input type="radio"/>	
Independent technical assistance	<input type="radio"/>	
Professional periodicals	<input type="radio"/>	
Commercial periodicals	<input type="radio"/>	
Local professional organizations	<input type="radio"/>	

When initially considering "packaged" computer programs, how important are each of the following?

Very
Important

- 208. The reputation of the program
- 209. The purpose of the program
- 210. The data needed to use the program
- 211. The equipment needed to run the program
- 212. The "user-friendliness" or ease of use of the materials
- 213. The author or source of the program
- 214. Length or complexity of the documentation
- 215. Completeness
- 216. Other, please specify _____
- 217. _____ I do not evaluate computer programs

Given the computer hardware in your school, which kinds of programs are available for you personally? Check all that apply:

Simulations

Business programs (e.g., spreadsheets)

Math or statistics computation

Text editing or word processing

Tutorial programs

Drill-and-practice programs

Data base or file management programs

Graphics programs

Authoring language programs

Telecommunication programs

Compilers

Recreational programs

System utilities

Do you have a single-user microcomputer or a computer in your office?

Yes

No

Does your secretary have a single-user microcomputer or terminal to use at work?

Yes

No

221. Where do you have access to a computer outside of school? Check all that apply:

I do not have access to a computer outside of school

At home

At a friend's home

At someone's place of work

At a college or university

At a library

Other, please specify _____

Where have you used the following kinds of packages?

School

222. Accounting	<input type="radio"/>
223. Authoring	<input type="radio"/>
224. Business	<input type="radio"/>
225. Communications	<input type="radio"/>
226. Computational	<input type="radio"/>
227. Data base management	<input type="radio"/>
228. Educational	<input type="radio"/>
229. Graphics	<input type="radio"/>
230. Home management	<input type="radio"/>
231. Integrated packages	<input type="radio"/>
232. Recreation	<input type="radio"/>
233. Simulations	<input type="radio"/>
234. Spreadsheets	<input type="radio"/>
235. Statistical analysis	<input type="radio"/>
236. Telecommunications	<input type="radio"/>
237. Utility	<input type="radio"/>
238. Word processing	<input type="radio"/>

Which of the following sets of keys on a keyboard
operate by "touch" typing? Check all that apply

Alphabetic

Numeric

Function (for example, "enter" or "return")

None

How often do you personally use a word processor
computer dedicated to word processing?

Never

Rarely

Monthly

Weekly

Daily

How long have you personally been using a word
processor (not necessarily computer)?

I have not used a word processing program

Less than one month

Two to four months

Five months to a year

13-24 months

More than 2 years

242. For which of the following types of documents did you use a word processing program or a computer? Check all that apply:

Memoranda

Letters

Short reports (up to 19 pages)

Long reports (20 or more pages)

Other _____

Not applicable

Which of the following outputs from a computer did you produce or had produced for making a presentation?

Proc

243. Spreadsheets

244. Charts and tables

245. Graphs

246. Drawings

247. I have not produced any of the above

3. Computers are frequently used to access data following types of data bases have you personally used all that apply:

- I have not accessed any data bases
- Career information
- Bibliographical citations (library)
- Stock market
- School or district data (personnel, budget, inventory, etc.)
- Student records
- National press wire services
- Electronic bulletin board
- Computer courseware or other educational resources
- Recreational programs
- Other _____

249. Which of the following activities have you, with a computer? Check all that apply:

- I have not done any of these activities
- Loaded a program into memory
- Saved a program on a disk, tape, or cartridge
- Named or renamed a program file
- Listed a program
- Backed up a copy of a program or file
- Deleted a program from disk or tape
- Erased computer memory
- Accessed a catalog or menu of saved programs
- Run a program
- Tested and debugged a program

250. In which of the following languages have you written programs? Check all that apply:

- I have not written programs FORTRAN
- APL Logo
- Assembly Language Pascal
- BASIC Pilot
- COBOL RPG
- Other _____

hat was the length, in linea, of the longest pro-
ritten?

- 0, I have not written a program
- 1-10 linea or 1 procedure
- 11-25 lines or 2-3 procedures
- 26-50 lines or 4-10 procedures
- 51-100 lines or 11-20 procedures
- 101 or more lines or 21 or more procedures

hat is the longest program--written by someone e-
rasonally modified, edited, or changed in some w-
ould perform a different task?

- I have never changed a program
- 1-20 linea (approximately 1 screen)
- 21-40 lines (approximately 2 screens)
- 40 or more lines

3. Have you, yourself, written a computer program
the following elements? Check all that apply:

I have not written a program

Repetition or iteration

Conditional decisions ("if, then")

Use of variables

Logical operations

Arithmetic operations

Sound output

Graphical output

Using arrays

Using data files

Statements for accepting input from keyboard
 other peripheral device

Format statements or image strings for output
information on video display, printer or
peripheral device

4. Which of the following sources of inaccuracies
have you experienced? Check all that apply:

The input data was inaccurate ("Garbage
garbage out")

The program "rounded off" inappropriately

There was a logical error in the program

The input data was called from the wrong
location (wrong field, wrong variable, etc.)

The program was inappropriate for the problem

Other, please specify _____

None

NS ABOUT ANALYZING COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

any schools use computers for recording and access
students and staff. Please answer the following
our school uses computers for this purpose. Check
apply:

Who uses the computer?

Principal

Teachers

Special computer personnel

Guidance counselors

Secretaries, Clerks

Students

Other _____

What types of information are maintained about students?

- Classes requested
- Classes enrolled
- Grades received
- Homeroom assignment
- Standard test scores
- Honors
- School enrolled
- Personal profile
- Attendance
- Class schedule
- Residence
- Age (Birth date)
- Telephone number
- Other _____

257. What types of information are maintained about staff?

- Salary
- Residence
- Years of service
- Educational attainment
- Current grade level of classes
- Subject areas of current class
- School
- Certification status
- Other _____

t sorts of summary information do you retrieve
e student record system at your school?

Course enrollments

Student schedules

School or district standardized test score
summaries

Bussing schedules and routes

Attendance records

Room/building utilization

Grade point averages

Class ranks

Other _____

Which of the following groups utilize computer generated information at your school?

Administrative personnel

Instructional personnel

Students

Parents

factors that might argue against co
following have you considered? Che

- Equipment acquisition costs
- Equipment-related costs
- Equipment availability (acces
- Hardware maintenance
- Software maintenance
- Software acquisition costs
- Software-related costs
- Software availability/accessi
- Equipment capacity (memory)
- Equipment capacity (CPU)
- Textbook availability
- Data gathering costs
- Data storage costs
- Data entry costs
- Programming costs
- Output capabilities
- Other _____

The following administrative tasks may be
sonally, by a member of your staff, or by
Please indicate, for each task, whether th
computer assistance, without computer assi
all.

Wi
Comp
Assis

- 261. Mathematical calculations, such as those used in maintaining a checkbook
- 262. Writing letters
- 263. Operating small appliances

- 264. Scoring student tests
- 265. Reporting standarized test scores to parents
- 266. Maintaining mailing lists
- 267. Retaining student records
- 268. Scheduling classes
- 269. Scheduling transportation
- 270. Performing statistical analyses
- 271. Constructing individualized instruction plans (IEP's)
- 272. Keeping student grades
- 273. Creating student report cards

- 274. Operating security system
- 275. Operating air conditioning/heating system
- 276. Operating lights
- 277. Writing payroll checks
- 278. Operating a sprinkler (fire prevention or landscape watering) system
- 279. Operating a telephone answering system
- 280. Labor relations and negotiations

done or directed someone else to do? Che

- Established categories of data to be
- Identified indicators or measures for categories
- Obtained data
- Dealt with missing data
- Changed data into a machine-readable format
- Verified machine data against raw data
- Conducted range check
- Examined summary statistics, such as means and standard deviations
- Other _____

your school, how often have any of the following problems occurred in the past year?

<u>Problem</u>	<u>Frequency</u>		
	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2 Times</u>	<u>3-5 Times</u>
Conventional equipment damage	o	o	
Equipment theft	o	o	
Conventional destruction of data	o	o	
Unauthorized change of data	o	o	
Theft of data	o	o	
Copying copyrighted programs	o	o	
Theft of passwords	o	o	
Conventional disruption of operating system	o	o	
Student cheating on computer projects	o	o	

292. In the past year, have you been a
"error" in your school?

_____ Yes

_____ No

293. If yes, generally how quickly was

_____ As soon as it was noticed (

_____ Within one day

_____ Within one week

_____ In 1-2 weeks

_____ In 3-4 weeks

_____ It has not been fixed

294. If yes, how much did the error co

_____ Don't know

_____ Less than \$50

_____ \$51-\$500

_____ \$501-\$5,000

_____ \$5,000+

295. In the past year, have you heard
parents, or employees about loss
to the introduction of computers?

_____ Yes

_____ No

296. In the past year, have you heard
tell you that they are using a co

_____ Yes

ve you ever been required to interact with a computer
ld have preferred to interact with a person (for
chine teller instead of a human teller)?

Yes

No

the past month, how many complaints have you heard
students or school employees regarding computer-related
privacy?

None

1-3

4-10

11-20

21+

Which of the following actions have you taken because you
concerned about the possibility of having your personal
information used by a computer? Check all that apply:

Omitting certain information when filling out
forms or applications

Requesting your name be removed from a list

Declining to provide your social security number

Complaining to government agencies

Writing to a legislator

Writing to the editor of a newspaper or magazine

Other _____

I have not taken any such actions

300. Which of the following actions have
protect the privacy of entries on
all that apply:

Restricted or limited the data
or entered into the data base

Identified individuals by id
instead of names

Stored information necessary
ID numbers in a separate loc

Periodically purged data

Encoded all data

Restricted physical access to

Assigned user "log on" ID to
data

Encrypted data when transfer
to another

Restricted physical access to
or disks

I have not taken any such ac

Do you (or any member of your family) have a computer?

Yes

No

If yes, about how many minutes per week do you use it?

Minutes

If yes, what proportion of the time that you spend at home is spent in the following ways?

<u>Computer Use</u>	<u>Proportion of Time</u>			
	0%	25%	50%	75%
Working alone	0%	25%	50%	75%
Teaching someone	0%	25%	50%	75%
Working together with someone	0%	25%	50%	75%

If yes, what proportion of the time that you spend at home is spent in recreational use (either alone or with others)?

0%

25%

50%

75%

100%

QUESTIONS ABOUT UNDERSTANDING COMPUTER

307. Which of the following operating systems have you used?

CP/M

Apple DOS 3.3

TRSDOS

MS-DOS or PC-DOS

Unix

UCSD-p-system

Zenix

VMS

TSO

Other _____

Don't know

I have not used any operating system

Which of the following data communication equipment have you used?

308. Modem

309. Serial (RS232) or Parallel Interface

310. Port

311. Protocol Emulator or Converter

HAT INVENTORY COMPUTER-RELATED RESOURCES

many computer terminals and microcomputers are made available to students for instructional use in your school building. Do not include computers personally owned by students:

Number of single-user microcomputers

Number of terminals

Total

approximately what percentage of the microcomputers reserved strictly for teacher use (for classroom service training, etc.)?

0-25% of the microcomputers

26-50% of the microcomputers

51-75% of the microcomputers

76-100% of the microcomputers

Microcomputers are often described in terms of their memory capacity, such as "2K" or "16K." What are the percentages of microcomputers of different capacities available in your school building?

Type of Microcomputer

Microcomputers with less than 16K internal memory

Microcomputers with 16K-64K internal memory

Microcomputers with more than 64K internal memory

Microcomputers for which you do not know internal memory

For all of the above microcomputers, how many have a disk drive?

321. What is the ratio of students to computer classes at your school?

	<u>Students</u>	<u>Com</u>
_____	1	to
_____	2	to
_____	3	to
_____	4-6	to
_____	7-10	to
_____	11-20	to
_____	21-30	to
_____	Other _____	

322. What ratio of students to computer/term would you see meeting student needs in

	<u>Students</u>	<u>Com</u>
_____	1	to
_____	2	to
_____	3	to
_____	4-6	to
_____	7-10	to
_____	11-20	to
_____	21-30	to
_____	Other _____	
_____	Stay the same	

323. If you have computers in your school, you using?

_____ Number of models

your school had 32 microcomputers, how would you em?

One microcomputer per classroom for 32 classrooms

Two microcomputers per classroom for 16 classrooms

Four microcomputers in each of 8 classrooms or locations

Sixteen microcomputers per classroom for 2 classrooms

All microcomputers placed in one location

Other _____

proximately how many instructional software packages (tutorials, drill-and-practice, etc.) are there available for students and teachers to use on microcomputers in

None

1-10 diskettes full

11-20 diskettes full

21-50 diskettes full

51 or more diskettes full

Don't know

you have a catalog of the computer software that your school?

Yes

No

Don't know

What is the location of the computer terminals that are being used by students in your school? Please indicate approximate quantity and approximate time in minutes the microcomputers and terminals are used for student use outside of scheduled class time.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Approximate quantity of Microcomputers and Terminals</u>
327. Classrooms	_____
328. Library/Media Center	_____
329. Computer Laboratory/Center	_____
330. Department Office	_____
331. Portable computers within school used in different locations	_____
332. Other, please specify _____	

Approximately how much time (in minutes) per day are students using computers for instructional purposes? Include before and after school hours available, but do not include guidance time.

333. Students in computer courses:	_____ Average number of minutes
334. Students not in computer courses:	_____ Average number of minutes
335. Students in special education classes	_____ Average number of minutes
336. Students in gifted and talented classes	_____ Average number of minutes

oximately what percentage of students in your sch
ters at least once a week? Check one:

- 0%
- 1-10%
- 11-20%
- 21-30%
- 31-40%
- 41-50%
- 51-60%
- 61-70%
- 71-80%
- 81-90%
- 91-100%

Students graduating from your school this year, who
have completed a credit-granting course for which
a computer (for programming, word processing, simulation,
etc.) was a required part of the course? Do not include uses such as drill-and-
practice, or uses under teacher guidance.

- 0%
- 1-10%
- 11-20%
- 21-30%
- 31-40%
- 41-50%
- 51-60%
- 61-70%
- 71-80%
- 81-90%
- 91-100%

Of students graduating from your school what percentage will have received at least one course in the following languages? Please indicate the language:

Language

- 339. BASIC
- 340. FORTRAN
- 341. Pascal
- 342. COBOL
- 343. RPG
- 344. Logo
- 345. Pilot
- 346. APL
- 347. Other, please specify _____

During the regular school year, approximately _____ students participate regularly in a supervised program that allows them to come to the computer center as an extension of their regular school work.

- 348. Number of boys _____
- 349. Number of girls _____
- 350. Total number of students _____

at what grade level do students in your school receive
normal instruction in computer usage? Check one:

K
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12

Are the computer facilities in your school used by
groups, such as an adult education or continuing
education to teach participants to use or program computers?

Yes, our facilities are used in this way
 No, our facilities are not used in this way
 We have no computer facilities

How many different staff members at your school teach courses in which computers are used or in which computers are a subject of instruction?

353. Number using computer for teaching and
(drill-and-practice, tutorial)

354. Number using computer as subject of it
(introduction to computing, programming
computer science)

355. Number using computer as student tool
processing, data analysis, laboratory ex-

356. Number using computer as teacher's aid
(record keeping)

Since September 1981, what percentage of the school have received training in the use of Check one in each column:

	Less than 10 hours (357)	10-15 hours (358)	15- hour (359)
0%	0	0	0
1-10%	0	0	0
11-20%	0	0	0
21-30%	0	0	0
31-40%	0	0	0
41-50%	0	0	0
51-60%	0	0	0
61-70%	0	0	0
71-80%	0	0	0
81-90%	0	0	0
91-100%	0	0	0

Which of the following instructional applications
covered by inservice programs offered to staff in
Check all that apply:

Use of computers in teaching and learning (drill-and-practice, tutorial, simulations and modeling)

Computer as the subject of instruction (introduction to computing, computer programming, computer science, data processing)

Computer as a student tool (mathematical calculation; data analysis; information gathering, storage and retrieval; guidance applications; word processing)

Computer as teacher's aide (developing instructional materials, record keeping)

Other, please specify _____

None

What percentage of the teachers in your school were "highly qualified" to teach about computing (including introduction to computing)?

0% 51-60%

1-10% 61-70%

11-20% 71-80%

21-30% 81-90%

31-40% 91-100%

41-50%

How many teachers in your school would
to teach computer programming in each

363. BASIC _____

364. FORTRAN _____

365. Pascal _____

366. COBOL _____

367. RPG _____

368. Logo _____

369. Pilot _____

370. APL _____

371. Other, please specify _____

372. _____ How many different individuals do

373. How many teachers in your school have
level major or minor or a master's deg

_____ Number of teachers

374. How many teachers in your school have
minor, or a master's degree in compute

_____ Number of teachers

What grade does your school serve?

K

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

How many students are enrolled in your school?

Number of students

How large is the teaching staff in your school?

Number of full-time teachers

Number of part-time teachers

COMPUTER LITERACY

QUESTIONS FOR TEACHERS

1. Does your school have written goals for stu
 Yes, in place
 Yes, in progress
 No
 Don't know
2. Which, if any, of the following courses do that apply:
 Introduction to computing
 Computer science
 Computer programming
 Word processing
 Data processing
 None of these courses
3. How are computers used to support instruction? Check all that apply:
 Used for teaching and learning
 Used for instruction in programming
 Used as a tool in various subjects and
 Used for computer-managed instruction

4. In your school are there specific rules that following? Check all that apply:

- Protecting equipment from damage
- Protecting equipment from loss
- Destroying another person's data
- Disrupting the operation of the computer
- Scheduling or sharing equipment
- Scheduling or sharing programs
- Copying copyrighted programs
- Copying other student's graded computer work

5. Which of the following are methods or techniques used by school to assess student's skill and knowledge of topics? Check all that apply:

- Standardized tests
- Teacher-made tests
- Questionnaires
- Project evaluations
- Teachers' observations
- Others' observations
- Other _____

How influential are the following persons or groups in deciding what computer-related courses are taught?

Very
Influential In

The Superintendent/School

Board

School principals

Computer coordinator/
specialist

Teachers

Parents

Supervisors

Local businesses

Students

Other _____

	Superintendent	Assistant Superintendent	Principal	Assistant Principal	Computer
Deciding what computer-related skills and knowledge are to be learned by students	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Determining computer-related course offerings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Establishing budgets for computer-related projects	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Planning staff training	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Implementing staff training programs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Evaluating and selecting computer hardware	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Evaluating and selecting computer software	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Determining procurement process	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Assigning computer use	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Establishing and enforcing rules pertaining to the equitable, ethical and legal use of computers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Evaluating student benefits from computer-related programs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Communicating with parents and school board on course					

STIONS ABOUT TEACHING WITH OR ABOUT COMPUTERS

• Do you teach basic concepts about computers such as the relationship between memory, central processing unit and input and output?

Yes

No

• Do you teach how to develop computer-oriented procedures?

Yes

No

• Which of the following subject areas do you apply:

Art/Graphic Arts

Indust

Business Education

Introd

Computer Programming

Mathem

Computer Science

Music

English/Language Arts

Perform

Foreign Languages

Physic

Health

Science

Home Economics

Social

30. In which of the following subject areas
how computers can be used to solve problems?

<input type="checkbox"/> Art/Graphic Arts	I
<input type="checkbox"/> Business Education	I
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer Programming	M
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer Science	M
<input type="checkbox"/> English/Language Arts	P
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Languages	PI
<input type="checkbox"/> Health	S
<input type="checkbox"/> Home Economics	S

31. Do you teach about the social implications of job displacement or new job opportunities, communications, dependency or increased

Yes

No

32. Do you teach about ethical issues related to privacy of data, copyright infractions

Yes

No

33. Do you teach about the general capabilities of computer use?

Yes

No

Do you teach about the capabilities and limitations of computer applications you use in class?

Yes

No

I don't use computer applications in class

In which of the following computer languages do you teach programming skills? Check all that apply:

I don't teach programming skills

APL

Assembly Language

BASIC

COBOL

FORTRAN

Logo

Pascal

Pilot

RPG

Other

How often do you use a computer as an aid when you are demonstrating concepts?

Never

Rarely

Monthly

Weekly

Daily

37. For which of the following classroom rec
you use a computer as an aid? Check all

Attendance

Grades

Schedules

Monitoring instructional progress

Individual Educational Plans (IEP)

Standardized test scores

Other _____

Listed below are some ways teachers use computers in the classroom. Please check those activities that currently are being used in your school and those activities that are being considered.

Use Computer Activity

- 38. For numerical calculations
- 39. To run simulations
- 40. For instructional games
- 41. As leisure time activity and reward
- 42. For student problem solving
- 43. For drill-and-practice
- 44. As a tutor (teach content)
- 45. To demonstrate concepts
- 46. To score tests
- 47. As an instructional management aid
- 48. As a material generator (tests or worksheets)
- 49. For information retrieval
- 50. For student analysis of data
- 51. For word processing
- 52. For special needs students
- 53. To control laboratory equipment

Teach

- 54. To teach programming
- 55. To teach computer operation
- 56. To teach data processing
- 57. To teach hardware & software procedures
- 58. To teach history of computers
- 59. To teach how computers are applied
- 60. To teach about computer careers
- 61. To teach about the role and impact of computers in society
- 62. To teach problem solving

From your experience with using computers
which of the following have you found to be

A

- 64. Lack of access to terminals or microcomputers
- 65. Lack of student interest
- 66. Low quality of educational software
- 67. Reallocation of funds to computers from more pressing needs
- 68. Difficulty with integrating computer-taught skills with the remainder of the curriculum
- 69. Difficulty with managing student use of computers
- 70. Lack of teacher or staff training
- 71. Lack of teacher or staff interest
- 72. Lack of administrative support

From your experience with using computers
which of the following have you found to be

A

- 73. Providing immediate feedback
- 74. Having great patience
- 75. Keeping the learner actively involved
- 76. Providing self-paced instruction
- 77. Keeping records of student performance
- 78. Providing, through simulations, experiences otherwise not possible in the classroom

ch of the following sources of information about
use at least once a month? Check all that apply

- Newspaper articles
- Weekly computer periodicals (such as Infoworld)
- General computer periodicals (such as Popular
magazine, Consumer Report)
- Educational computing periodicals (such as Educational
Classroom Computer Learning, The Computing Teacher)
- Professional periodicals (such as Math Teacher)
- Software catalogs
- Regional teacher training centers
- Colleagues and friends
- Formal classes or workshops, including inservice
- "User" or other professional groups
- Electronic data services (such as The Source,
EDUNET)
- Magazines delivered on electronic media
- Television/radio
- Other _____

80. Do you belong to a computer teacher resources?

Yes

No

81. If yes which type of organization do apply:

National organization of teachers computers

State organization of teachers computers

Local organization of teachers computers

Local informal network or user group

Computer special interest group

Education special interest group

Other _____

82. In which subject areas have you looked for adequate software? Check all that apply

Art/Graphic Arts _____

Business Education _____

Computer Programming _____

Computer Science _____

English/Language Arts _____

Foreign Languages _____

Health _____

Home Economics _____

From the list of computer-related curricular materials, elect the three that you most need (that is, those that are not now available to you).

Answer Sheets _____

Curriculum guides _____

Curriculum outlines _____

Data Bases _____

Films _____

Laboratory equipment and supplies _____

Overheads _____

Periodicals _____

Problem sets _____

Other _____

QUESTIONS ABOUT USING COMPUTER PROGRAMS

84. What types of computer-related courses since September 1981? Check all that apply

Learning a programming language (BASIC)

Learning word processing

Learning computer science

Learning research applications

Learning data processing

Learning business applications

A general introduction to computers

Learning about computer software

Learning about computer hardware

Learning authoring languages

Other, please specify _____

None

Where have you received any computer training?
apply:

University

College

Vocational-Technical School

Community College

Community Education Program

District Inservice Program

Educational Computer Consortium

Regional support or training center

Computer store

Computer camp

Industry

My training has been self-taught

I have not received any computer training

Other _____

Are you getting the training you need for your teaching?

Yes

No

87. If No, which three of the following
most want to take to help you use com-
three only from the following list of

Introduction to Computers in Education

Computer-managed
Instruction

Software evaluation

Computer Science

Advanced programming

Artificial intelligence

Data structures and
algorithms

File processing

Information retrieval

Computer Applications in Subject Areas

Art/Graphic Arts

Business Education

English/Language Arts

Foreign Languages

Health

Home Economics

Industrial Arts

Computer Software Packages

Accounting

Communications

Data bases

Gradebooks

Graphics

Which of the following computer resources are available at your school?

	<u>Available</u>
1. Card punch	o
2. Card reader	o
3. Color monitor	o
4. CRT or other video monitor	o
5. Floppy disk drive	o
6. Graphics plotter	o
7. Graphics tablet	o
8. Hard disk drive	o
9. Joystick or game paddle	o
10. Light pen	o
11. Magazines	o
12. Magnetic tape drive, including cassette	o
13. Mainframe computer	o
14. Microcomputer	o
15. "Mouse"	o
16. Music board	o
17. Optical scanner	o
18. Paper tape punch	o
19. Paper tape reader	o
20. Parallel or serial interface	o
21. Persons to assist	o
22. Printer	o
23. Reference books and manuals	o
24. Telephone modem	o
25. Textbooks	o

Which of the following computer devices
you used or operated?

	<u>Used</u>
115. Card punch	o
116. Card reader	o
117. Color monitor	o
118. CRT or other video monitor	o
119. Floppy disk drive	o
120. Graphics plotter	o
121. Graphics tablet	o
122. Hard disk drive	o
123. Joystick or game paddle	o
124. Light pen	o
125. Magnetic tape drive, including cassette	o
126. Mainframe computer	o
127. Microcomputer	o
128. "Mouse"	o
129. Music board	o
130. Optical scanner	o
131. Paper tape punch	o
132. Paper tape reader	o
133. Parallel or serial interface	o
134. Printer	o
135. Telephone modem	o
136. Voice synthesizer	o
137. Other _____	
138. _____ I have not used any of these dev	

How often do you personally use the following resources to need information regarding how to use a computer?

	<u>Often</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>
Manuals supplied by the hardware company or publishers	o	
Technical assistance from the vendor	o	
School or district-level technical assistance	o	
"Users" group	o	
Tutorial programs	o	
Friends/colleagues/family	o	
Reference books	o	
Independent technical assistance	o	
Professional periodicals	o	
Commercial periodicals	o	
Local professional organizations	o	

How adequate are the following materials or resources about computers and computing?

	<u>Not Available</u>	<u>Adequate</u>	<u>But Inadequate</u>
Text books	o		
Teacher guides	o		
Films or filmstrips	o		
Video tapes	o		
Video discs	o		
Workbooks	o		
Curriculum guides	o		
Software	o		
Overheads	o		

When initially considering "packaged" software, what are each of the following?

V
Imp

160. The reputation of the program
161. The purpose of the program
162. The data needed to use the program
163. The equipment needed to run the program
164. The "user-friendliness" or ease of use of the materials
165. The author or source of the program
166. Length or complexity of the documentation
167. Completeness
168. Other, please specify _____
169. _____ I do not evaluate computer programs

170. Given the computer hardware in your school, kinds of programs are available for you per all that apply:

Simulations

Business programs (e.g., spreadsheets)

Math or statistics computation

Text editing or word processing

Tutorial programs

Drill-and-practice programs

Data base or file management programs

Graphics programs

Authoring language programs

Telecommunication programs

Compilers

Recreational programs

System utilities

71. How many single-user microcomputers or computers have in your classroom?

Number of single-user microcomputers

Number of terminals

Total

72. Outside of your classroom how many microcomputers or terminals do your students have access to in

Number of single-user microcomputers

Number of terminals

173. Which of the following changes have occurred in the use of computers in class?

- Content of courses
- Grouping of students
- Pacing of instruction
- Pedagogical technique
- Time for individual attention
- I do not use computers in class
- There have been no changes

174. Where do you have access to a computer? (check all that apply):

- I do not have access to a computer
- At home
- At a friend's home
- At someone's place of work
- At a college or university
- At a library
- Other, please specify _____

Where have you used the following kinds of programs/packages?

	<u>School</u>	<u>Home</u>
Accounting	<input type="radio"/>	
Architecturing	<input type="radio"/>	
Business	<input type="radio"/>	
Communications	<input type="radio"/>	
Computational	<input type="radio"/>	
Database management	<input type="radio"/>	
Educational	<input type="radio"/>	
Graphics	<input type="radio"/>	
Home management	<input type="radio"/>	
Integrated packages	<input type="radio"/>	
Creation	<input type="radio"/>	
Simulations	<input type="radio"/>	
Spreadsheets	<input type="radio"/>	
Statistical analysis	<input type="radio"/>	
Telecommunications	<input type="radio"/>	
Quality	<input type="radio"/>	
Word processing	<input type="radio"/>	

Which of the following sets of keys on a keyboard operate by "touch" typing? Check all that apply.

Alphabetic

Numeric

93. How often do you personally use a word processor dedicated to word processing?

Never

Rarely

Monthly

Weekly

Daily

94. How long have you personally been using a word processor (not necessarily a computer)?

I have not used a word processing program

Less than one month

Two to four months

Five months to a year

13-24 months

More than 2 years

95. For which of the following types of documents do you use a word processing program or a computer dedicated to word processing? Check all that apply:

Memoranda

Letters

Short reports or compositions (up to 20 pages)

Long reports or compositions (20 or more pages)

Other _____

Not applicable

ch of the following outputs from a computer program produced or had produced for making decisions or solving problems?

	<u>Produced</u>	<u>Have Not Produced</u>
leadsheets	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
data and tables	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
charts	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
wings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

I have not produced any of these outputs

which of the following uses in the arts have you checked all that apply:

In graphic art expression

In musical expression

For creative writing

For choreography

Other _____

202. Computers are frequently used to access the following types of data bases have you used all that apply:

I have not accessed any data bases

Career information

Bibliographical citations (library)

Stock market

School or district data (personnel)

Student records

National press wire service

Electronic bulletin board

Computer courseware or other educational software

Recreational programs

Other _____

203. For which of the following subject areas are computers used for teaching and learning? Check all that apply

Art/Graphic Arts

Business Education

Computer Programming

Computer Science

English/Language Arts

Foreign Languages

Health

Home Economics

which of the following subject areas have you
program for teaching and learning that you, yours
that apply:

<input type="checkbox"/> Art/Graphic Arts	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial
<input type="checkbox"/> Business Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Introduction
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer Programming	<input type="checkbox"/> Mathematics
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer Science	<input type="checkbox"/> Music
<input type="checkbox"/> English/Language Arts	<input type="checkbox"/> Performing
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Languages	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical Ed
<input type="checkbox"/> Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Science
<input type="checkbox"/> Home Economics	<input type="checkbox"/> Social Stud

which of the following subject areas have you
program in teaching? Check all that apply:

<input type="checkbox"/> Art/Graphic Arts	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial
<input type="checkbox"/> Business Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Introduction
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer Programming	<input type="checkbox"/> Mathematics
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer Science	<input type="checkbox"/> Music
<input type="checkbox"/> English/Language Arts	<input type="checkbox"/> Performing
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Languages	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical Ed
<input type="checkbox"/> Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Science
<input type="checkbox"/> Home Economics	<input type="checkbox"/> Social Stud

206. For which of the following subject areas would a computerized information retrieval system (a computer program) be useful for an activity such as preparing curriculum materials or preparing a science project? Check all that apply.

<input type="checkbox"/> Art/Graphic Arts	I
<input type="checkbox"/> Business Education	I
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer Programming	M
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer Science	M
<input type="checkbox"/> English/Language Arts	P
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Languages	P
<input type="checkbox"/> Health	S
<input type="checkbox"/> Home Economics	S

QUESTIONS ABOUT DEVELOPING COMPUTER PROGRAMS

207. Which of the following activities have you performed with a computer? Check all that apply.

<input type="checkbox"/> I have not done any of these activities.
<input type="checkbox"/> Loaded a program into memory
<input type="checkbox"/> Saved a program on a disk, tape, or other storage medium
<input type="checkbox"/> Named or renamed a program file
<input type="checkbox"/> Listed a program
<input type="checkbox"/> Backed up a copy of a program or data file
<input type="checkbox"/> Deleted a program from disk or tape
<input type="checkbox"/> Erased computer memory
<input type="checkbox"/> Accessed a catalog or menu of saved programs
<input type="checkbox"/> Run a program

208. In which of the following languages have you written programs? Check all that apply:

I have not written a program

APL

Assembly Language

BASIC

COBOL

Other _____

209. What was the length, in lines, of the longest program you have written?

0, I have not written a program

1-10 lines or 1 procedure

11-25 lines or 2-3 procedures

26-50 lines or 4-10 procedures

51-100 lines or 11-20 procedures

101 or more lines or 21 or more procedures

210. What is the longest program--written by someone else or personally modified, edited, or changed in some way--that you would perform a different task?

I have never changed a program

1-20 lines (approximately 1 screen)

21-40 lines (approximately 2 screens)

40 or more lines

211. Have you, yourself, written a computer program that contains the following elements? Check all that apply.

- I have not written a program
- Repetition or iteration
- Conditional decisions ("if, then, else")
- Use of variables
- Logical operations
- Arithmetic operations
- Sound output
- Graphical output
- Using arrays
- Using data files
- Statements for accepting input from a peripheral device
- Format statements or image attributes for video display, printer or other output device

212. Which of the following sources of inaccuracy in a program have you experienced? Check all that apply.

- The input data was inaccurate (wrong value, wrong unit, wrong field, wrong variable, etc.)
- The program "rounded off" inappropriate values
- There was a logical error in the program
- The input data was called from the wrong field, wrong variable, etc.
- The program was inappropriate for the task
- Other, please specify _____
- None

In which of the following subject areas have you
problem that required organizing a large amount of information?

<input type="checkbox"/> Art/Graphic Arts	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Arts
<input type="checkbox"/> Business Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Introductory Math
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer Programming	<input type="checkbox"/> Mathematics
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer Science	<input type="checkbox"/> Music
<input type="checkbox"/> English/Language Arts	<input type="checkbox"/> Performing Arts
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Languages	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical Education
<input type="checkbox"/> Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Science
<input type="checkbox"/> Home Economics	<input type="checkbox"/> Social Studies

Which of the following aspects of algorithm development do you teach? Check all that apply:

<input type="checkbox"/> I don't teach any of these
<input type="checkbox"/> Hand simulation of an algorithm
<input type="checkbox"/> Ability to recognize basic algorithms (e.g. sorting, making lists of things, repeating a set of steps until a goal is reached)
<input type="checkbox"/> Algorithm testing by "Worst Case" inputs
<input type="checkbox"/> Design of a set of test data
<input type="checkbox"/> Determine how many arithmetic computations are required to complete the algorithm
<input type="checkbox"/> Relative efficiency of different algorithms for a given problem
<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable

• Which of the following aspects of algorithm
Check all that apply:

Flowcharts or other diagrams of algorithm

English (or other) "pseudocode" for problem

The concept of subtasks or procedures

Top down design ("Consider the whole first, then the parts")

Treatment of error conditions (e.g., trapping divide by zero)

• Do you use a textbook that shows how to develop algorithms?

Yes

No

Don't know

• Do you teach students to use a text or reference book to learn algorithms?

Yes

No

Don't know

• Do a majority of your computer programming students use a computer to learn one complete user's guide (of any kind) during the first year?

Yes

No

Don't know

Not applicable

Which of the following aspects of documentation writing do you teach? Check all that apply:

- Preparation of outlines before writing
- Teacher approval of outlines before writing
- Standard components of reference material (summaries, errors, glossary, index, etc.)
- Use of word processing system to prepare documents
- Peer review of documents
- Rewriting and second review by teacher or student
- Not applicable

Which of the following practices for debugging programs do you teach? Check all that apply:

- Testing of small pieces of a program before putting them together and trying.
- Testing a program by putting in the largest and most troublesome inputs.
- Using "debugging" PRINT or output commands to see where execution is proceeding and what variables are being used.
- When a real mystery occurs, dividing the problem into smaller and smaller pieces with output commands, and successively narrowing the location until the error is found ("Divide and conquer").
- Performance testing of programs: Measure the time required to process various amounts of data.

Many schools use computers for re
students and staff. Please answer
your school uses computers for th
apply:

221. Who uses the computer:

Principal

Teachers

Special computer personnel

Guidance counselors

Secretaries, Clerks

Students

Other _____

pes of information are maintained in the computer
tudents?

lasses requested _____ Personal _____
lasses enrolled _____ Attendance _____
rades received _____ Class sch _____
omeroom aassignment _____ Residence _____
tandard teat scores _____ Age (Birth _____
onors _____ Telephone _____
chool enrolled _____ Other _____

pes of information are maintained in the computer
taff?

alary _____ Subject a
esidence _____ clasaes _____
years of service _____ School _____
ducational attainment _____ Certifica _____
urrent grade level of classes _____ Other _____

224. What sorts of summary information do you have in the student record system at your school?

- Course enrollments
- Student schedules
- School or district standardized tests
- Bussing schedules and routes
- Attendance records
- Room/building utilization
- Grade point averages
- Class ranks
- Other _____

225. Which of the following groups utilize computers in your school?

- Administrative personnel
- Instructional personnel
- Students
- Parents

Before deciding to use a computer, people frequently argue that might argue against computer use. Which have you considered? Check all that apply:

- Equipment acquisition costs
- Equipment-related costs
- Equipment availability (accessibility)
- Hardware maintenance
- Software maintenance
- Software acquisition costs
- Software-related costs
- Software availability/accessibility/quality
- Equipment capacity (memory)
- Equipment capacity (CPU)
- Textbook availability
- Data gathering costs
- Data storage costs
- Data entry costs
- Programming costs
- Output capabilities
- Other _____

The following administrative tasks may be, by a member of your staff, or by an indicate, for each task, whether the assistance, without computer assistance

A

- 227. Mathematical calculations, such as those used in maintaining a checkbook
- 228. Writing letters
- 229. Operating small appliances

- 230. Scoring student tests
- 231. Reporting standarized test scores to parents
- 232. Maintaining mailing lists
- 233. Retaining student records
- 234. Scheduling classes
- 235. Scheduling tranaportation
- 236. Performing statistical analyses
- 237. Constructing individualized instruction plans (IEP's)
- 238. Keeping student grades
- 239. Creating student report cards

- 240. Operating security system
- 241. Operating air conditioning/heating ayst
- 242. Operating lights
- 243. Writing payroll checks
- 244. Operating a sprinkler (fire prevention or landscape watering) system
- 245. Operating a telephone answering system
- 246. Labor relations and negotiations
- 247. Other _____

Which of the following data quality assurance activities were done or directed someone else to do? Check all that apply.

- Established categories of data to be collected
- Identified indicators or measures for data quality
- Obtained data
- Dealt with missing data
- Changed data into a machine-readable form
- Verified machine data against raw data
- Conducted range check
- Examined summary statistics, such as total and standard deviations
- Other _____

In your school, how often have any of the problems occurred in the past year?

<u>Problem</u>	<u>Never</u>	<u>1-2 Times</u>
49. Intentional equipment damage	o	o
50. Equipment theft	o	o
51. Intentional destruction of data	o	o
52. Unauthorized change of data	o	o
53. Theft of data	o	o
54. Copying copyrighted programs	o	o
55. Theft of passwords	o	o
6. Intentional disruption of operating system	o	o
7. Student cheating on computer projects	o	o

258. In the past year, have you been affected by your school?

Yes

No

259. If yes, generally how quickly was the error

As soon as it was noticed (i.e., immediately)

Within one day

Within one week

In 1-2 weeks

In 3-4 weeks

It has not been fixed

260. If yes, how much did the error cost?

Don't know

Less than \$50

\$51 - \$500

\$501 - \$5,000

\$5,000+

261. In the past month, have you heard any comments from parents about loss of jobs or curtailment of introduction of computers?

Yes

No

262. In the past month, have you heard any stories that they are using a computer in their

Yes

No

263. Have you ever been required to interact with a machine teller instead of a human teller?

Yes

No

264. In the past month, how many complaints have parents or students regarding computer-related

None

1-3

4-10

11-20

21+

265. Which of the following actions have you taken concerned about the possibility of having your privacy invaded by a computer? Check all that apply

Omitting certain information when filling out applications

Requesting your name be removed from mailing lists

Declining to provide your social security number

Complaining to government agencies

Writing to a legislator

Writing to the editor of a newspaper

Other _____

6. Which of the following actions have you taken to protect the privacy of entries on a computer? Check all that apply:

Reatricted or limited the data that was input into the data base

Identified individuals by identification names

Stored information necessary to link names in a aeparate location

Periodically purged data

Encoded all data

Reatricted phyiscal acceas to terminal

Assigned user "log on" ID to restrict access

Encrypted data when traaferring from computer to computer

Restricted physical acceas to data carriers

I have not taken any such actions

267. Do you (or any member of your family) have a computer at home?

Yes

No

268. If yes, about how many minutes per week do you use it?

Minutes

If yes, what proportion of the time that you spend at home is spent in the following ways?

Computer Use

Proportion

269. Working alone 0%

270. Teaching someone 0%

271. Working together with someone 0%

272. If yes, what proportion of the time that you spend at home is spent in recreational use (either alone or with someone)?

0%

25%

50%

75%

100%

NS ABOUT UNDERSTANDING COMPUTER-RELATED CONCEPTS

Which of the following operating systems have you used?

CP/M

Apple DOS3.3

TRSDOS

MS-DOS or PC-DOS

Unix

UCSD-p-system

Zenix

VMS

TSO

Other _____

Don't know

I have not used any operating system

Which of the following data communication equipment have you used?

	<u>Used</u>	<u>Not Used</u>
Modem	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Serial (RS232) or Parallel Interface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protocol Emulator or Converter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

278. Do you teach about how computers' speeds methods for the same jobs?

Yes

No

Don't know

279. Do you teach about approximately how long (a week?) it would take a personal computer or a large business-type computer (such as an IBM) to sort names alphabetically?

Yes

No

Don't know

280. Do you teach about what things computer users consider when making the choice of physical computing hardware, such as the choice of algorithm, language in which the algorithm is written, and the choice of computer system?

Yes

No

Don't know

281. Do you teach about the relationship among the central processing unit, input/output devices, and describe the flow of information?

Yes

No

Don't know

2. Which of the following items do you teach students that they can produce a sentence or paragraph in relation to other given terms? Check suitable items.

<input type="checkbox"/> Algorithm	In
<input type="checkbox"/> Artificial intelligence	In
<input type="checkbox"/> Assembler	Ms
<input type="checkbox"/> Batch processing	Me
<input type="checkbox"/> Central processing unit	Mo
<input type="checkbox"/> Compiler	Mc
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer-aided design	Op
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer-aided manufacturing	Pa
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer operator	R
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer programmer	S
<input type="checkbox"/> CRT terminal	S
<input type="checkbox"/> Data base	S
<input type="checkbox"/> Data entry clerk	T
<input type="checkbox"/> Data processing	T
<input type="checkbox"/> Disk drive	U
<input type="checkbox"/> Higher level language	
<input type="checkbox"/> Information retrieval	

QUESTIONS THAT INVENTORY COMPUTER-RELATED RESOURCES

283. Approximately how many instructional software programs (tutorials, drill-and-practice, etc.) are available for teachers to use on microcomputers in your school?

None

1-10 diskettes full

11-20 diskettes full

284. If you wanted to use software packages in your classroom, where would you most likely obtain them? (Check all that apply):

State library or software catalog

County library

District library

School library

Informal liaison with other teachers

Other _____

I have all the software and materials I need

Not applicable

COMPUTER LITERACY

QUESTIONS FOR STUDENTS

QUESTIONS ABOUT ADMINISTERING COMPUTER-RELATED

1. In your school, are there specific rules to following? Check all that apply:

- Protecting equipment from damage
- Protecting equipment from loss
- Destroying another person's data
- Disrupting the operation of the computer
- Scheduling or sharing equipment
- Scheduling or sharing programs
- Copying copyrighted programs
- Copying other students' graded computer work

QUESTIONS ABOUT TEACHING WITH OR ABOUT COMPUTERS

2. How often do you use a computer as an aid in demonstrating concepts?

- Never
- Rarely
- Monthly
- Weekly
- Daily

Listed below are some ways teachers use or
Plesse check those activities that current
school and those activities that are being

Cu

<u>Use</u>	<u>Computer Activity</u>
3.	For numerical calculations
4.	To run simulations
5.	For instructional games
6.	As leisure time activity and reward
7.	For student problem solving
8.	For drill-and-practice
9.	As a tutor (teach content)
10.	To demonstrate concepts
11.	To score tests
12.	As an instructional management aid
13.	As a material generator (tests or worksheets)
14.	For information retrieval
15.	For student analysis of data
16.	For word processing
17.	For special needs students
18.	To control laboratory equipment

Tesch

19.	To teach programming
20.	To teach computer operation
21.	To teach data processing
22.	To teach hardware & software procedures
23.	To teach history of computers
24.	To teach how computers are applied
25.	To teach about computer careers
26.	To teach about the role and impact of computers in society
27.	To teach problem solving
28.	Other, please specify _____

From your experience with using computers in team teaching, which of the following have you found to be a disadvantage?

A Dis-
advantage

Lack of access to terminals or microcomputers

Lack of student interest

Low quality of educational software

Reallocation of funds to computers from more pressing needs

Difficulty with integrating computer-taught skills with the remainder of the curriculum

Difficulty with managing student use of computers

Lack of teacher or staff training

Lack of teacher or staff interest

Lack of administrative support

From your experience with using computers in team teaching, which of the following have you found to be an advantage?

An
advantage

Providing immediate feedback

Having great patience

Keeping the learner actively involved

Providing self-paced instruction

Keeping records of student performance

QUESTIONS ABOUT USING COMPUTER PROGRAMS

44. What types of computer-related courses did you take since September 1981? Check all that apply.

- Learning a programming language (such as BASIC)
- Learning word processing
- Learning computer science
- Learning research applications
- Learning data processing
- Learning business applications
- A general introduction to computing
- Learning about computer software
- Learning about computer hardware
- Learning authoring languages
- Other, please specify _____
- None

Which of the following computer resources are available at your school?

	<u>Available</u>	<u>Not Available</u>
Card punch	o	o
Card reader	o	o
Color monitor	o	o
CRT or other video monitor	o	o
Floppy disk drive	o	o
Graphics plotter	o	o
Graphics tablet	o	o
Hard disk drive	o	o
Joystick or game paddle	o	o
Light pen	o	o
Magazines	o	o
Magnetic tape drive, including cassette	o	o
Mainframe computer	o	o
Microcomputer	o	o
"Mouse"	o	o
Music board	o	o
Optical scanner	o	o
Paper tape punch	o	o
Paper tape reader	o	o
Parallel or serial interface	o	o
Persons to assist	o	o
Printer	o	o
Reference books and manuals	o	o
Telephone modem	o	o
Textbooks	o	o
Voice synthesizer	o	o
Other _____		

Which of the following computer devices
or operated?

	<u>Used</u>
72. Card punch	o
73. Card reader	o
74. Color monitor	o
75. CRT or other video monitor	o
76. Floppy disk drive	o
77. Graphica plotter	o
78. Graphics tablet	o
79. Hard disk drive	o
80. Joystick or game paddle	o
81. Light pen	o
82. Magnetic tape drive, includ- ing cassette	o
83. Mainframe computer	o
84. Microcomputer	o
85. "Mouse"	o
86. Music board	o
87. Optical scanner	o
88. Paper tape punch	o
89. Paper tape reader	o
90. Parallel or serial interface	o
91. Printer	o
92. Telephone modem	o
93. Voice synthesizer	o
94. Other _____	
95. _____ I have not used any of these devi	

How often do you personally use the following sources to obtain the needed information regarding how to use a computer?

Often

- 96. Manuals supplied by the hardware company or publishers
- 97. Technical assistance from the vendor
- 98. School or district-level technical assistance
- 99. "Users" group
- 100. Tutorial programs
- 101. Friends/colleagues/family
- 102. Reference books
- 103. Independent technical assistance
- 104. Professional periodicals
- 105. Commercial periodicals
- 106. Local professional organizations

When initially considering "packaged" com
tant are each of the following?

Very
Important

- 107. The reputation of the program o
- 108. The purpose of the program o
- 109. The data needed to use the program o
- 110. The equipment needed to run the program o
- 111. The "user-friendliness" or ease of use of the materials o
- 112. The author or source of the program o
- 113. Length or complexity of the documentation o
- 114. Completeness o
- 115. Other, please specify _____
- 116. _____ I do not evaluate computer programs

117. Given the computer hardware in your school, what kinds of programs are available for you? Check all that apply:

- Simulations
- Business programs (e.g., spreadsheets)
- Math or statistics computation
- Text editing or word processing
- Tutorial programs
- Drill-and-practice programs
- Data base or file management programs
- Graphics programs
- Authoring language programs
- Telecommunication programs
- Compilers
- Recreational programs
- System utilities

118. How many single-user microcomputers or computer terminals do you have in your classroom?

- Number of single-user microcomputers
- Number of terminals
- Total

119. Outside of your classroom, how many microcomputers or computer terminals can you use in your school?

- Number of microcomputers
- Number of terminals

120. During the school year, when have you had school? Check all that apply:

- During scheduled class time
- Before school or after school
- In free periods
- On weekends, holidays, etc.

121. Where do you have access to a computer? Check all that apply:

- I do not have access to a computer
- At home
- At a friend's home
- At someone's place of work
- At a college or university
- At a library
- Other, please specify _____

Where have you used the following kinds of packages?

	<u>School</u>	<u>Home</u>
2. Accounting	<input type="radio"/>	
3. Authoring	<input type="radio"/>	
4. Business	<input type="radio"/>	
5. Communications	<input type="radio"/>	
6. Computational	<input type="radio"/>	
7. Data base management	<input type="radio"/>	
8. Educational	<input type="radio"/>	
9. Graphics	<input type="radio"/>	
0. Home management	<input type="radio"/>	
1. Integrated packages	<input type="radio"/>	
2. Recreation	<input type="radio"/>	
3. Simulations	<input type="radio"/>	
4. Spreadsheets	<input type="radio"/>	
5. Statistical analysis	<input type="radio"/>	
6. Telecommunications	<input type="radio"/>	
7. Utility	<input type="radio"/>	
8. Word processing	<input type="radio"/>	
9. Which of the following sets of keys on a keyb operate by "touch" typing? Check all that apply		

Alphabetic

Numeric

• How often do you personally use a word processor or computer dedicated to word processing?

Never

Rarely

Monthly

Weekly

Daily

• How long have you personally been using a word processor or a dedicated word processor (not necessarily a computer)?

I have not used a word processing program

Less than one month

Two to four months

Five months to a year

13-24 months

More than 2 years

• For which of the following types of documents do you use a word processing program or a computer dedicated to word processing? Check all that apply:

Memoranda

Letters

Short reports or compositions (up to 19 pages)

Long reports or compositions (20 or more pages)

Other _____

Not applicable

Which of the following outputs from a computer produced or had produced for making decisions or

	<u>Produced</u>	Ha Pr
Spreadsheets	<input type="radio"/>	
Charts and tables	<input type="radio"/>	
Graphs	<input type="radio"/>	
Drawings	<input type="radio"/>	

 I have not produced any of these outputs

To which of the following uses in the arts have
Check all that apply:

- In graphic art expression
- In musical expression
- For creative writing
- For choreography
- Other _____

Computers are frequently used to access data base following types of data bases have you personally used that apply:

- I have not accessed any data bases
- Career information
- Bibliographical citations (library)
- Stock market
- School or district data (personnel, budget, etc.)
- Student records
- National press wire services
- Electronic bulletin board
- Computer courseware or other educational resources
- Recreational programs
- Other _____

For which of the following subject areas have you taught or taught and learned? Check all that apply:

<input type="checkbox"/> Art/Graphic Arts	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Arts
<input type="checkbox"/> Business Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Introduction to Computers
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer Programming	<input type="checkbox"/> Mathematics
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer Science	<input type="checkbox"/> Music
<input type="checkbox"/> English/Language Arts	<input type="checkbox"/> Performing Arts
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Languages	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical Education
<input type="checkbox"/> Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Science
<input type="checkbox"/> Home Economics	<input type="checkbox"/> Social Studies

For which of the following subject areas have you
program for teaching and learning that you, yours
all that apply:

<input type="checkbox"/> Art/Graphic Arts	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial A
<input type="checkbox"/> Business Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Introduction
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer Programming	<input type="checkbox"/> Mathematics
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer Science	<input type="checkbox"/> Music
<input type="checkbox"/> English/Language Arts	<input type="checkbox"/> Performing A
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Languages	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical Edu
<input type="checkbox"/> Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Science
<input type="checkbox"/> Home Economics	<input type="checkbox"/> Social Studi

In which of the following subject areas have you
program? Check all that apply:

<input type="checkbox"/> Art/Graphic Arts	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial A
<input type="checkbox"/> Business Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Introduction
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer Programming	<input type="checkbox"/> Mathematics
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer Science	<input type="checkbox"/> Music
<input type="checkbox"/> English/Language Arts	<input type="checkbox"/> Performing A
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Languages	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical Edu
<input type="checkbox"/> Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Science
<input type="checkbox"/> Home Economics	<input type="checkbox"/> Social Studi

For which of the following subject areas have you used information retrieval system (computer data base) for an activity such as preparing curriculum, preparing a science project? Check all that apply.

Art/Graphic Arts

Industrial Arts

Business Education

Introductory Chemistry

Computer Programming

Mathematics

Computer Science

Music

English/Language Arts

Performing Arts

Foreign Languages

Physical Education

Health

Science

Home Economics

Social Studies

QUESTIONS ABOUT DEVELOPING COMPUTER PROGRAMS

Which of the following activities have you, yes/no, done with a computer? Check all that apply:

I have not done any of these activities

Loaded a program into memory

Saved a program on a disk, tape, or cards

Named or renamed a program file

Listed a program

Backed up a copy of a program or file

Deleted a program from disk or tape

Erased computer memory

Accessed a catalog or menu of saved programs

Run a program

Tested and debugged a program

In which of the following languages have you written a program?

Check all that apply:

I have not written a program

FORTRAN

APL

Logo

Assembly Language

Pilot

BASIC

RPG

COBOL

Other

What was the length, in lines, of the longest program you have written?

0, I have not written a program

1-10 lines or 1 procedure

11-25 lines or 2-3 procedures

26-50 lines or 4-10 procedures

51-100 lines or 11-20 procedures

101 or more lines or 21 or more procedures

What is the longest program--written by someone else or personally modified, edited, or changed in some way--that you have used to perform a different task?

I have never changed a program

1-20 lines (approximately 1 screen)

21-40 lines (approximately 2 screens)

40 or more lines

Have you, yourself, written a computer program
the following elements? Check all that apply:

- I have not written a program
- Repetition or iteration
- Conditional decisions ("if, then")
- Use of variables
- Logical operations
- Arithmetic operations
- Sound output
- Graphical output
- Using arrays
- Using data files
- Statements for accepting input from keyboard or peripheral device
- Format statements or image strings for output on video display, printer or other peripheral device

Which of the following sources of inaccuracies
have you experienced? Check all that apply:

- The input data was inaccurate ("Garbage in, garbage out")
- The program "rounded off" inappropriately
- There was a logical error in the program
- The input data was called from the wrong memory location (wrong field, wrong variable, etc.)
- The program was inappropriate for the problem
- Other, please specify _____
- None

Which of the following subject areas have you worked on that required organizing a large amount of information?

<u>Art/Graphic Arts</u>	<u>Industrial Art</u>
<u>Business Education</u>	<u>Introduction to</u>
<u>Computer Programming</u>	<u>Mathematics</u>
<u>Computer Science</u>	<u>Music</u>
<u>English/Language Arts</u>	<u>Performing Arts</u>
<u>Foreign Languages</u>	<u>Physical Education</u>
<u>Health</u>	<u>Science</u>
<u>Home Economics</u>	<u>Social Studies</u>

Which of the following aspects of algorithm development did you study? Check all that apply:

I haven't studied any of these

Hand simulation of an algorithm

Ability to recognize basic algorithms (e.g.,
ing, making lists of things; repeating a task
reached, etc.)

Algorithm testing by "Worst Case" inputs

Design of a set of test data

Determine how many arithmetic computations are required to complete the algorithm

Relative efficiency of different algorithms problem

Not applicable

162. Which of the following aspects of algorithms do you consider important?
Check all that apply:

Flowcharts or other diagrams of the algorithm

English (or other) "pseudocode"

The concept of subtasks or procedures

Top down design ("Consider the whole problem first")

Treatment of error conditions (what to do if the input is not valid)

163. Do you have a textbook that shows how to design algorithms?

Yes

No

Don't know

164. Do you look up algorithms in a textbook or do you write them up your own?

Yes

No

Don't know

165. Have you written at least one complete algorithm during your school career?

Yes

No

Don't know

Not applicable

6. Which of the following aspects of document writing have you studied? Check all that apply

Preparation of outlines before writing

Teacher approval of outlines before writing

Standard components of reference material
 summaries, errors, glossary, index, etc.

Use of word processing system to prepare documents

Peer review of documents

Rewriting and second review by teacher or self

Not applicable

7. Which of the following practices for debugging programs have you studied? Check all that apply

Testing of small pieces of a program before putting them together and tried

Testing a program by putting in the largest and most troublesome inputs

Using "debugging" PRINT or output commands to see where execution is proceeding and what variables are being used

When a real mystery occurs, dividing the program into smaller and smaller parts with output commands, and successively narrowing the location until the error is found ("Divide and conquer")

Performance testing of programs: Measure time required to process various amounts of data

QUESTIONS ABOUT ANALYZING COMPUTER APPLICATION

Many schools use computers for recording students and staff. Please answer the following questions concerning the use of computers in your school. If your school uses computers for this purpose, answer the following questions.

168. Who uses the computer:

Principal

Teachers

Special computer personnel

Guidance counselors

Secretaries, Clerks

Students

Other _____

169. What types of information are maintained about students? Check all that apply:

Classes requested

Classes enrolled

Grades received

Homeroom assignment

Standard test scores

Honors

School enrolled

Personal profile

Attendance

Class schedule

Residence

Age (Birth date)

Telephone number

Other _____

170. Before deciding to use a computer, people
factors that might argue against computers
following have you considered? Check all
that apply.

- Equipment acquisition costs
- Equipment-related costs
- Equipment availability (accessibility)
- Hardware maintenance
- Software maintenance
- Software acquisition costs
- Software-related costs
- Software availability/accessibility
- Equipment capacity (memory)
- Equipment capacity (CPU)
- Textbook availability
- Data gathering costs
- Data storage costs
- Data entry costs
- Programming costs
- Output capabilities
- Other _____

.. Which of the following data quality assurance done? Check all that apply:

- Established categories of data to be collected
- Identified indicators or measures for data collection
- Obtained data
- Dealt with missing data
- Changed data into a machine-readable format
- Verified machine data against raw data
- Conducted range check
- Examined summary statistics, such as total, mean, median, and standard deviations
- Other _____

In your school, how often have any of
problems occurred in the past year?

	<u>Never</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Problem</u>		
172. Intentional equipment damage	o	
173. Equipment theft	o	
174. Intentional destruction of data	o	
175. Unauthorized change of data	o	
176. Theft of data	o	
177. Copying copyrighted programs	o	
178. Theft of passwords	o	
179. Intentional disruption of operating system	o	
180. Student cheating on computer projects	o	

181. In the past year, have you been a
your school?

 Yes

 No

182. If yes, generally how quickly was

 As soon as it was noticed (i

 Within one day

 Within one week

 In 1-2 weeks

 In 3-4 weeks

 It has not been fixed

183. If yes, how much did the error co

 Don't know

 Less than \$50

 \$51 - \$500

 \$501 - \$5,000

 \$5,000+

184. In the past month, have you heard
a job or having a job made part-t

 Yes

 No

185. In the past month, have you heard
using a computer in their work?

 Yes

186. Have you ever been required to interact with a computer and would have preferred to interact with a person (such as a machine teller instead of a human teller)?

Yes

No

187. Which of the following actions have you taken in the last year concerned about the possibility of having your privacy invaded by a computer? Check all that apply.

Omitting certain information when filling out applications

Requesting your name be removed from a mailing list

Declining to provide your social security number to a company

Complaining to government agencies

Writing to a legislator

Writing to the editor of a newspaper or magazine

Other _____

I have not taken any such actions

188. Which of the following actions have you taken to protect the privacy of entries on a computer? Check all that apply:

- Restricted or limited the data that was input into the data base
- Identified individuals by identification names
- Stored information necessary to link to a separate location
- Periodically purged data
- Encoded all data
- Restricted physical access to terminals
- Assigned user "log on" ID to restrict access
- Encrypted data when transferring from one computer to another
- Restricted physical access to data carriers
- I have not taken any such actions

189. Do you (or any member of your family) have a computer at home?

 Yes

 No

190. If yes, about how many minutes per week?

 Minutes

If yes, what proportion of the time that you spend at home is spent in the following ways?

Computer Use

191. Working alone

192. Teaching someone

193. Working together with someone

194. If yes, what proportion of the time that you spend at home is spent in recreational use (excluding computer use)?

 0%

 25%

 50%

 75%

 100%

STIONS ABOUT UNDERSTANDING COMPUTER-RELATED CON

• Which of the following operating systems have you used?

CP/M

Apple DOS3.3

TRS-DOS

MS-DOS or PC-DOS

Unix

UCSD-p-system

Zenix

VMS

TSO

Other _____

Don't know

I have not used any operating system

Which of the following data communication equipment have you used?

	<u>Used</u>
• Modem	<input type="radio"/>
• Serial (RS232) or Parallel Interface	<input type="radio"/>
• Port	<input type="radio"/>
• Protocol Emulator or Converter	<input type="radio"/>

200. Have you studied any specific details a
compare to non-computer methods for the

Yea

No

Don't know

201. Do you know approximately how long (a mi
would take a personal computer (such as
business-type computer (such as an IBM 3
names alphabetically?

Yes

No

Don't know

202. Have you studied what things a computer spe
the choice of physical computing hardware
algorithm, language in which the algorith

Yea

No

Don't know

203. Have you discussed the relationship among
central processing unit, input-output devi
and described the flow of information and

Yes

No

Don't know